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Rome Admits British Push; Lower Tax Exemptions? School Loss to Remain

The World's Day—May 7, 1942

The War: British Advance 120 Miles in Libya

Africa: Rome admitted officially that British armored units had penetrated across the Libyan desert to a point east of El Mechili. This would represent a 120-mile advance and the deepest westward drive by the British since they were compelled to withdraw to positions before Tobruk. The Italians claimed that the British were, however, forced to retire.

In the Air: RAF bombers struck at the German war industries around Stuttgart for the third successive night; London admitted loss of seven planes. Docks at Nantes and airfields in the occupied area of France were raided in night forays which were followed up by daylight attacks on France.

Mediterranean: A British assault presumably by naval forces—on the island of Kupho, south of Crete, was reported by the Italian High Command, which said the assault was repulsed.

Southwest Pacific: Increased Japanese naval activity off New Britain indicated possible Nipponese thrust at Allied supply lines from United States or invasion attack on Australia.

Burma: Japanese mechanized spearhead, supported by planes, was reported to have pushed 25 miles up the Burma Road into China.

Madagascar: British forces captured Diego Suarez naval base 48 hours after opening of attack on Madagascar, Prime Minister Churchill said. British losses probably would exceed 1,000.

Russia: Red Army claimed important strategic gains in attack west of long-besieged Leningrad.

At sea: A British cruiser and four merchantmen were sunk in convoys to Russia via the Arctic Ocean route, the Admiralty announced in belated summary of recent naval action.

Atlantic: The Navy reported that a small Nicaraguan merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic Coast and that survivors had been landed at an East Coast port.

Washington: Morgenthau Asks Lower Exemptions

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told the House Ways and Means Committee that "the time has now come" to lower personal exemptions under the individual income tax to $600 for single persons, $1,200 for married couples and $300 for each dependent.

Seven Government officials urged the Senate Military Affairs Committee to approve an automobile seize-and-pay bill as part of the campaign to save rubber for military uses.

The Netherlands Legation was elevated to an Embassy as President Roosevelt received Dr. Alexander Loudon, who has served his country here as Minister since 1938, as first Netherlands Ambassador.

The Defense Communications Board ordered immediate closing of all facilities of the French Cable Company in the United States for reasons of national security and defense.

The Senate approved a $500,000,000 increase in war housing authority for the Federal Housing Administration, the measure going back to the House for expected approval of Senate amendments.

The Senate trimmed $12,314,513 from the funds of a dozen Federal agencies and curbed the fiscal operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in passing the independent offices appropriation bill for $2,126,030,890.

Office of Price Administration instructions covering eastern gasoline rationing provide for an average allowance to "nonessential" motorists ranging somewhere between two and six gallons a week. Special types of cards are to be available, granting supplemental gasoline rations, to war workers and others whose vocations require them to use automobiles.

Office of Defense Transportation announced that all grain shipments over the Great Lakes had been prohibited from any port or point, except by special permit, in an effort to assure cargo space for iron ore supplies.

Motion picture producers were authorized by the War Production Board to spend only $5,000 a picture for new material for the construction of sets.

General Motors Corporation yielded completely to the National War Labor Board's order for temporary extension of double time payments for Sunday work and acknowledged at a crowded public hearing that its criticism of NWLB procedure was not intended to reflect upon the integrity of the Board.

The Senate completed Congressional action on legislation authorizing an increase of 200,000 tons of new submarines.

New England: Lost School Time Not to Be Made Up

Two weeks of school lost by Massachusetts pupils because of rationing and military registration will not be made up, the State Education Commissioner Downey announced. [Page 2.]

Threat of a responsible labor leader to ask for troops to end a strike of munitions workers at Hanover, Mass., helped bring walkout to swift conclusion. [Page 5.]

Despite the differences of many groups in India, resistance to the Japanese invader will be united and complete, R. A. Raman, Indian Editor, predicted in Boston, en route to London. [Page 2.]

Questions and answers for motorists regarding gasoline rationing starting next week. [Page 2.]

Driving at night on Massachusetts North Shore is precarious now that dimout is in force, a reporter found. [Page 5.]

India: Government Launches 'Fight' Drive

A vigorous campaign to instill a fighting spirit among the Indian people and to counteract non-violence advocacy by the Congress Party, was launched by the Government of India. [Page 7.]

Dabsters in Dabs Keeping Tabs On Dabs of Dabs on N. Y. Slabs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—A Massachusetts special commission on the transport of fish and other foodstuffs returned to Boston today to report on its confab with regard to the dab.

It seems that New Bedford, Mass., has been nosing out Boston in a grab for the position of chief supplier of dabs to the New York fish market slabs.

The dab, or yellow-tail, is a species of small flounder which Boston once supplied more or less exclusively to the New York trade. Of late years, however, New Bedford has been winning out over its larger neighbor because, while Boston's fish piers are not open Sundays, New Bedford catches the fish Sundays and ships it by truck that night, fresh for New York's Monday market. Boston must send its fish on Saturday.

Legislation was introduced in Massachusetts to repeal the Sunday law, but was vetoed by the Governor. Other factors complicate the case, including the fact that Sunday workers would receive double pay in Boston.

Whether the commission headed by State Senator Joseph F. Francis was able to nab the difficulty regarding the dab and harmonize the rivalries was not revealed, but it is keeping strict tabs on the dab and will report to the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR · RAIN · WARMER · CLOUDY

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Gas Rationing Expected to Ban Pleasure Rides

Downey explains provisions of plan but no definite allotments have yet been made.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Further confusion in the gasoline rationing developed today when Walter F. Donney, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, declared that no provisions are made for any reireational driving under the gasoline rationing plan going into effest on May 15 and continuing until July 1, when a permanent rationing system is to be established.

Mr. Downey, who is in charge of registration of automobile owners for ration cards needed for gasoline purchases on and after May 15, said the Federal regulations provide only for necessary driving.

His statement was immediately construed to mean that ration cards would not be issued to those who use their cars only for pleasure driving, but he later said this was an incorrect construction of his views.

Actually, he pointed out, "A" cards will be issued to any motorist who show eshis registration card (owner's certificate). No questions will be asked if the owners request merely the "A" card, which is the basic ration card, entitling the holder merely to the minimum gasoline allowance.

Careful Check Planned

Careful inquiry will be made of the owners who wish the "B" or "X" cards, which allow the holder larger amounts of gasoline, however.

The Massachusetts Commissioner said at his first press conference that the prohibition against pleasure driving applied even to those who hold the "A" cards, but he conceded that there was no way of controlling the use to which such motorists put their minimum allotment.

He gave reporters the impression that he wished all automobile owners to refrain from any driving except "necessitous" driving, but that whether the "A" card holders did so or not, within the limits of the gasoline given them, would be left to their own consciences.

The "B" and "X" card holders will be allotted only enough for "necessitous" purposes, he said, and will be expected not to use any for pleasure driving.

Public to Police Plan

The Commissioner said that in the main the public must be depended upon to police this gasoline rationing system. He expressed complete confidence that the public will co-operate in proper use of gaholine retioning cards. The Commissioner's remarks were made at a State House press conference called for the purpose of acquainting the public with the gasoline rttioning system in general.

On May 12, 13, and 14, car own-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

40-Mile Limit on Speed: Unreasonable or Patriotic?

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"How fast is unreasonable?"

Theoretically, anything over 40 miles an hour on all New England highways can be considered unreasonably hard on tires and gasoline, but only in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine can the authorities legally enforce these limits.

Thus the controversial peacetime issue of what is and what is not unreasonable speeding on the highways is shifting its emphasis under a wartime economy from safety to conservation of gasoline and tires. The emergency has imposed powers upon the Governors of the three states, making it possible for them to respond immediately to President Roosevelt's request that motorists be kept down to 40 miles an hour.

In New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont the responsibility still rests chiefly upon motorists individually to conserve critical materials through slower speeds. The authorities are trying to enforce 40-mile-an-hour laws that do not exist. The New Hampshire Supreme Court proved that when it upheld the rights of a motorist to drive faster than 25 miles an hour in an area designated by the State Highway Commission as a "25-mile district." The Court ruled that the State law allows motorists to drive "at reasonable speeds."

Conservation Is Basis

Since the law bases the term "reasonable" upon safety rather than conservation of materials, motorists can claim that more than 40 miles an hour is reasonable in many places. But few drivers are expected to do so, since the patriotic issue is strong among motorists.

Somewhat similar conditions exist in Vermont and Rhode Island, although a bill is pending in the Rhode Island Legislature to enact the 40-mile-an-hour speed proposal into law.

While in peacetime, these conditions could result in all kinds of confusion, the Automobile Legal Association today declared that under a wartime economy no one need be confused. "Just stay under 40 miles an hour," the Association

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

General Motors to Obey WLB Double-Time Order

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—General Motors Corporation yielded completely today to the War Labor Board's order for temporary extension of double-time payments for Sunday work and acknowledged at a jammed and tense public hearing that its criticism of Board procedure was not intended to reflect upon the integrity of the Board.

The hearing came to a sudden and dramatic conclusion as the G. M. C. President, Charles E. Wilson, unexpectedly announcen the company's position.

He said he had not fully understood the intent of the Board's order and acknowledged he was uncertain of the meaning of "ex parte" when he accused the Board of employing that kind of proceeding.

Chairman William H. Davis, who had explained that ex parte could only mean one sided, said, "The fact is the American people know what it means and you don't."

Wayne L. Morse, a member of the Board, had accused the corporation of engaging in a "sit-down" strike and taking a "contemptuous position" in refusing to comply with the temporary order.

Mr. Morse, one of four members representing the public on the Board, delivered a sharp statement after Mr. Wilson asserted the board's order was an "improper use" of authority.

Mr. Morse, Mr. H. Davis, and the labor members of the Board demanded not only that General Motors comply but that it retract the charge of "ex parte" proceeding.

The agreement between the United Auto Workers and General Motors expired on April 28. The Board ordered it extended until May 18 while mediation of a new contract proceeded. The company refused to continue the double-time provision. Mr. Davis said the union agreed to accept President Roosevelt's formula on double time but the company refused. That formula provides for double time only on the seventh consecutive day of work.

Mr. Morse, who is Dean of the University of Oregon Law School,

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

British Take Madagascar Naval Base; Japanese Capture 11,574 Americans; Inside Germany: Gestapo Power Rises

Philadelphia throbs with manufacturing of war matériel; could equip Army and Navy.

How the Battle of Production is being won in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the first article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7—It's a boast here that the Philadelphia area could build and maintain a complete Army and Navy, with the exception of airplanes. After nearly 12 hours of looking at only a tiny portion of the area's war industries, I'm convinced that it both could and does.

And what is more, it is doing it so far ahead of schedule that even press agents sometimes hesitate to mention all the production records that are being broken for fear of not being believed. It's still too early on my trip to hazard a guess as to whether the United States will meet President Roosevelt's vast 1942-43 victory program, but it's not too early to record that there is every indication that the Philadelphia area will turn out its share on time.

Symbolic of that achievement is the record of a Baldwin Locomotive Works plant. A kingpin in the building of America's rapidly growing mechanized army, Baldwin is already in high production on the 30-ton medium tanks and will shortly begin quantity production of the 60-ton heavy tank, believed to be the most powerful tank in the world.

Estimates Far Exceeded

Figures on actual output are taboo as being of too much help to Hitler and Hirohito, but there are plenty of other ways of showing just what Baldwin, typical of hundreds of companies throughout the United States, is doing in the way of beating earlier estimates.

For example: during April, 1942, Baldwin produced three and one-half times as many medium tanks as had been originally set as its peak production goal. The April rate, in turn, is expected eventually to be exceeded by at least 300 per cent—meaning that this one company will ultimately send to the front 10 times as many tanks a month as the War Department had initially asked it to do.

That's an impressive achievement whether judged in Washing-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Large-scale air raids by British arouse public to falsity of claims made by Hitler.

Is the Nazi regime experiencing serious difficulties inside the Reich? Have faint cracks begun to appear in German morale as the over-all Nazi military position worsens and the British press their heavy aerial attacks on industrial centers and ports? These questions are answered in a series of articles on conditions inside Germany at the present hour, of which the following is the first. The articles are drawn from various and reliable sources both within and outside Germany.

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 7—Travelers from Germany on the eve of the much heralded Nazi spring offensive declare that conditions inside Germany now appear to be far worse than any the Allies dared hope.

One of the neutral travelers who has just arrived here from Berlin told this correspondent: "The value of the reichsmark in Germany is now nearly zero. No one will sell anything for the reichsmark and everyone has started to exchange belongings.

"The German Government is extremely worried by this situation as no taxes are forthcoming. Indeed, the Ministry of War Economy has been forced to issue the strictest laws against such exchanges and heavy sentences will be passed in future on people caught exchanging goods in this manner."

This traveler also told me that the recent RAF raids on German towns had really struck terror into the German population for the first time, especially as many towns haven't antiaircraft protection adequate enough to cope with these large-scale raids.

Raid in Broad Daylight

The daylight raid on Augsburg especially impressed the German nation, as no one thought British planes would dare to fly down the Rhine in broad daylight, and it is significant that towns like Constance had no antiaircraft guns.

Lulled into a sense of false security by Hitler's promises, the German nation has also been appalled by the ferocity and the destruction caused by the recent raids on Lubeck and Rostock.

Another traveler told me that in order to calm the growing hysteria of the German people, Nazi propaganda has been doing its utmost to stir up hatred against the United States and South America.

The recent arrests of Nazi subjects in Rio de Janeiro have been played up in the entire Nazi press.

Rise of Gestapo's Power

However, this growing unrest and nervousness of the German people has its dangers, because their fears may bring about a new outburst of Nazi frightfulness, especially as reliable reports from Berlin all confirm the growing ascendancy of Heinrich Himmler and his Gestapo agents in the control of the Nazi Party.

Foreign diplomatic sources here recently received new reports of the manufacture of poison gas in Viennese and other Nazi-controlled factories, and it is possible that Hitler will use these hideous weapons in his new offensive.

It has now become clear, ac-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Special armaments council new Nazi output maneuver: Page 6.

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Madagascar and Defender

Upper: Governor General Armand Annet shown with Arab and Somali chiefs while he was Governor of Djibouti, French Somaliland. He has been directing French defense of Madagascar against the British invasion. Lower: Strategic Diego Suarez Naval Base and its relation to the rest of the island. Arrows indicate direction of British advance.

London reports loss of 10,000-ton cruiser and four cargo ships in Arctic battle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

British forces have captured the big naval base at Diego Suarez in Madagascar less than 48 hours after they landed on the 1,000-mile-long French island off the East Coast of Africa.

In Washington the War Department announced that 11,574 soldiers, sailors, marines and civilians presumably were captured by the Japanese on Corregidor and other Manila Bay forts.

Third in the list of important war developments was a British announcement that a 10,000-ton cruiser, the Edinburgh, and four convoyed merchantmen had been lost in a sea fight with the Nazis along the Arctic supply lane to Murmansk. Ninety per cent of the convoy appears to have got through.

The British triumph in Madagascar was not gained too cheaply. Prime Minister Churchill announced in the House of Commons that French resistance had been determined and that British losses might exceed 1,000.

It is uncertain whether the fall of the naval base means the end of all organized resistance on the island. The chances are it doesn't.

Vichy spokesmen denied that the naval base had fallen, but they were believed to be considerably behind the news.

Mr. Churchill said a protocol was being drawn up between the commanders of the British and French forces and that the British Fleet would enter Diego Suarez harbor in the afternoon.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the French in time would come to regard the attack on Madagascar as a recognizable step in liberating their country from the German yoke. Nazi-dominated Vichy obviously had other hopes. The Paris press set up a clamor for reprisal action and there were further hints that Premier Laval might turn the French Fleet over to Hitler.

Dispatches from the Far East bring news of threatening new maneuvers by Japanese naval units north of Australia. This may mean the Japanese are about to launch a long-awaited assault on northern Australia, or are preparing to strike at the all-important American-Australian supply routes. The fall of Corregidor undoubtedly has released large numbers of Japanese troops and equipment for duty elsewhere.

The Nipponese, meantime, continue to press ahead along the Burma Road into China, although their next move in this theater appears uncertain.

Chungking announced the invaders had occupied the town of Wanting on the China-Burma frontier while a plane-supported mechanized spearhead had pushed on into Yunnan Province almost to Chefang, 25 miles beyond the border community.

The speed with which the Japanese have advanced to Chefang suggests a possible major offensive against China with Chungking as the objective. On the other hand, the difficult terrain of the upper Burma Road and the relatively small number of troops Japan is known to have in Burma may make such a move impractical at this time.

A dispatch from Berlin quoted the Tokyo Radio as saying that Japanese forces from Burma had crossed the Indian border west of Paletwa and penetrated to 62 miles from Chittagong. The report is unconfirmed from any other source.

Corregidor

The War Department announced in Washington that 11,574 soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilians ap-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Extension of School Year on Account of Registration Work Is Canceled

Indian Resistance to Japan Forecast in Boston Interview

Despite its many conflicting interests and groups, India will be united as one against the Japanese aggressor, and will resist.

This is the considered and positive opinion of T. A. Raman, London Editor of the United Press of India, who is in Boston today on his return journey to London from a four-month tour of India.

Mr. Raman, a native of Madras, left Bombay on Feb. 16, coming by boat, uneventfully, he says, to an East Coast port, and is now awaiting arrangements for his transportation to London. He will speak at the League of Nations Association dinner on Monday night at the Women's Republican Club in Boston.

As to Japanese invasion of India, Mr. Raman believes it is imminent. It is even possible, he admits, that the Japanese may occupy some portions of the country.

1,000,000 in Indian Army

In support of his conviction that Indians will resist the invader, and that such resistance will be complete, Mr. Raman had this to say: that there will be, first of all, the armed resistance of the military force of 1,000,000 well-equipped Indian soldiers. In addition, there will be guerrilla warfare, sabotage and the scorched earth policy, advocated by both Jawaharlal Nehru and Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, or "Rajaji," as he is popularly known.

Lastly, the Indian editor pointed out, there will be the nonviolent resistance of the Gandhiites. These pacificist followers of the Congress leader will place no difficulty in the way of the armed resistance of their countrymen. They will organize boycotts against the Japanese and defy their orders, seeking by such means to paralyze Japanese administration of any part of their country.

"This," concluded Mr. Raman, "amounts to complete resistance, in two different forms." He went on to add that if, in such resistance, India receives as much help as China, "she will fight as long and as well."

He was eemphatic in his assertion that this is not an overoptimistic view, but "is an accurate a statement as possible."

Mr. Raman regards "Rajaji" as "India's man of the hour." He described him as " a very young man of 72," and said that he meant just that. "He is remarkably active and is considered the keenest intellect in the Congress Party."

According to the Indian editor, "Rajaji" has much greater influence among the Indian people as a whole than Mr. Nehru, whom he described as mainly a power among the younger elements. "Rajaji" has no use for nonviolence and resigned from his party in protest on that issue.

The two, Nehru and "Rajaji," command the support of 60 per cent of the population of the whole country, in the opinion of Mr. Raman. They are not rivals in the sense that they differ radically on all points, he says, but on most issues, other than that of nonviolence, they are in accord.

Air Support Vital

He described the greatest need of India, militarily, as air support to defend the country's 3,500 miles of coast line. "If we could get naval support, too, we could stave off an invasion. But that is probably too much to expect," he admitted, conceding that "Japanese may get a foothold in India."

Recalling his recent tour of India and his visits with all of the principal leaders of the country, Mr. Raman drew a picture of an India fully aware of its peril, of blacked-out cities, civilian defense precautions in full swing, and war production at an all-time high.

"You can take it from me," he said, "General Wavell has not been wasting his time in India." Flying Fortresses were beginning to arrive from America before he left in February, he disclosed, but stressed the fact that many more are needed, much of India's military supplies having been rushed to Burma.

Mr. Raman wished to make it clear that there is no organized "fifth column" movement in India such as there was in Burma or has been in other invaded countries. "That can be asserted categorically," he said.

Situation in Burma

Explaining the co-operation between the Burmese and the Japanese, he said it arose from these three facts: that the Burmese have no love for the Indians, for the Chinese or for the British—in that order.

Therefore, they had common cause with the Japanese. They disliked the Indians and Chinese because both nationalities were numerous in Burma where they outworked and under-sold the natives. They disliked the British for political reasons.

Racially, too, the Japanese and Burmese are similiar, he explained, and therefore the Japanese slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics," so heartily scorned in India, was welcomed in pro-Japanese Burma.

Mr. Raman, a graduate of London University, where he obtained his LL.B., and of the University of Madras, where he graduated with a B. A. degree, first met Gandhi at the Round Table Conference in London in 1931, when he acted as his secretary. He has just completed one book, called "India Today" which is being published in London, and is now working on another.

Mr. Raman, who arrived in America four weeks ago, has been on a speaking tour which included Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha, and New York.

Dominion group in India finds a spokesman: Page 7.

By a Staff Photographer

R. A. Raman

London Editor of United Press of India, largest Indian-owned news service, who was in Boston today on his return to London after a four-month tour through India where he talked with all of the principal Indian leaders, including Gandhi, Nehru, General Wavell and many others.

Commissioner Orders Cut As An Emergency

Despite loss of more than two weeks of school sessions as the result of teachers serving as registrars in draft, sugar and gasoline registrations, Massachusetts officials will not force extension of the school year to provide 180 class days for high school students.

This announcement was made today by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, who has power to exempt local schools from the 180-days statutory provision in an emergency.

"This war is an emergency condition," the Commissioner asserted. "Many students and teachers are going into war work this summer. Other students are going to work on farms. If the school year were extended, their war work service would be tied up."

Mr. Downey also revealed that his department is making an exhaustive survey of war work opportunities for teachers during the summer months. He said that teachers are eager to do their part on the production front.

Meanwhile, as the final day for families to register for War Ration Book One neared its close, the Boston Rationing Board was swamped with applications from industrial users of sugar who failed to register on April 29 and 30 for sugar purchase certificates to maintain alloted inventories.

Edward Lucas, Secretary of the Boston board, said that 300 to 400 late business registrants have been pouring daily into the board offices at 9 Park Street, since Monday. He said they offer no excuses, asserting that generally their tardiness is due to indolence.

At the same time Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, reported receipt of complaints that grocers were violating regulations regarding sale of sugar to housewives and others.

The Administrator warned that one stamp is valid only for one pound of sugar during a specific period. He said it had been reported that some grocers sold more than one pound for Stamp No. 1 or sold sugar on Stamp No. 2, in addition to the first stamp. He explained that Stamp No. 1 is valid through May 16 for one pound of sugar. Stamp No. 2 is valid only from May 17 through May 30. Stamps No. 3 and 4 are good only during successive two week periods in June.

Stamps not used during their specified periods must be destroyed by the consumer, OPA officials said.

Commissioner Downey estimated that approximately 2 per cent of the Massachusetts family registrants failed to receive ration books because they had six or more pounds of sugar a family member on hand. These persons will receive their books at their local rationing board later when they have consumed their supplies.

The Commissioner's estimates, based on spot checks throughout the State, showed that more than 80,000 persons had excessive stocks of sugar on hand. He said that this was a relatively low figure.

In some communities the percentage of persons with more than six pounds of sugar on hand per family member ranged up to 4 per cent. In Boston, he added, number ran about 1 per cent.

Persons who fail to register today must wait until May 21 to obtain ration books, unless they present documented reasons for late registration. After today applications for ration books must be made to local rationing boards.

In the meantime, the Boston Hotel Association moved to curtail sugar consumption in Boston hotels by announcing that only one spoonful or lump of sugar will be provided each cup of coffee or tea, one spoonful a serving of fruit and one for each bowl of cereal.

"On a patriotic basis alone we earnestly hope that the public will co-operate with us in rigid compliance with the government's request to conserve sugar," the Association stated. "The rationing of sugar is not of our making. Our purchase privileges have been cut 50 per cent. All that we ask the public to do is to try to understand our position."

By-Pass Urged For Route 20 In Berkshires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 7—The special Legislative commission on State traffic problems, with Senator Harris S. Richardson as chairman, held its first public hearing here last night since its creation by the Governor and the Legislature.

A group representing Pittsfield and the towns of southern Berkshire, led by Loyall S. Osborne of Stockbridge, spoke earnestly for inclusion of a through traffic by-pass for Route 20 in any future major projects planned by the traffic commission.

The proposed route would eliminate the present tortuous highway between East Lee and the New York State line, including Pittsfield and Lebanon Mountain. State Public Works Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald stated this route had been laid out some years ago, but would cost about $1,000,000.

In explaining that they could not promise any specific projects for the State, members of the Legislative commission declared they were drawing up possible projects totaling $200,000,000 for inclusion in a public works reserve plan designed to "take up the slack" after the war. No highway projects will be allowed during the war unless they are asked for by the War Department, State Representative Edward R. Staves of Southbridge explained.

The commission members went over the major highways of this section today. They will hold a hearing in Springfield May 20.

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Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee—WNAC, Thursday, 10 P.M.

Deerfoot Sealtest MILK

Boston Office HIGhlands 1857

'Corregidor' Inquiries Handled by the Red Cross

Families of Massachusetts men who fought the long delaying action at Corregidor may be several weeks in receiving definite news.

Inquiry addressed to the Foreign Information and Inquiry Service of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, 161 Massachusetts Avenue, will, however, receive attention as promptly as possible.

Until an official list of personnel is forthcoming from the Government—none has yet been issued—newspapers can publish only names obtained from family announcements and brief reports such as that of the recent Patriots' Day celebration in the fort by Bay Staters.

One of the nurses among the five said to be on Corregidor, it is now known, has arrived safely in Australia. She is Miss Rita Palmer of Brookline, Mass., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Palmer of Hampton, N. H. A cablegram from Lieut. J. G. Nelson, U. S. N., to his parents in Manassa, W. Va., stated that he and Miss Palmer had reached safety in Australia.

The highest ranking officer from Massachusetts thought to have been at Corregidor is Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones of Quincy, who recently received the Distinguished Service Cross. Brig. Gen. Charles C. Drake of Brockton, one of General MacArthur's chief aides, is believed to have been among the last-ditch defenders.

Names available so far of Massachusetts Army men believed to have been on Corregidor at its fall are:

Army

Col. Albert F. Christie of Groton, formerly in charge of recruit induction center at Fort Devens.
Col. Frederick A. Ward of Quincy, veteran of many years' service.
Col. Thomas Doyle of Lowell, formerly teacher of military drill at Lowell High School.
Col. Paul Bunker, formerly of Taunton, three times an All-American on West Point eleven (now resident of Los Angeles).
Col. Chester H. Elmes of Concord, veteran of first World War.
Lieut. Col. Arnold Amoroso of Natick, in charge of antiaircraft.
Ligut. Col. Gyles Merrill of Cambridge, son of a Boston newspaperman.
Lieut. Col. Francis S. Conaty of Taunton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Conaty.
Lieut. Col. Norman B. Simmonds of Wellesley, whose wife and four children left Corregidor a year ago.
Maj. Edmond Wilkes (in the Philippines two years), husband of Mrs. M. G. Wilkes of Leominster.
Maj. Harry W. Schenck of West Roxbury, whose wife and four-year-old son live in West Roxbury.
Capt. Lester I. Fox, attached to army medical corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Fox of Springfield.
Capt. Robert Fennell, a West Pointer whose wife and two-year-old son live at Lynn.
Capt. Alfred A. Weinstein of Chelsea, who served at Field Hospital No. 1 on Bataan.
Capt. Albert C. D'Arcy, of Somerville, a native of Cambridge.
Capt. Walter A. White of Everett, believed to have escaped from Bataan.
Capt. Roland Saulnier, of New Bedford, who commanded an infantry unit on Bataan.
Capt. J. Graham Bruce of Springfield, former police surgeon.
Lieut. Russell D. Barros of Worcester, reserve officer assigned to the Philippines.
Lieut. Edward H. Tremblay, of Springfield.
Lieut. Sidney Angus of Chicopee, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Angus.
Lieut. Frank Goss of Agawam.
First Lieut. Charles G. Weeks, brother of Mrs. Irvin Allen of Squantum, and son of Mrs. Tekla Ormsby, in command of a searchlight battery according to a letter sent last month; sent to Philippines in July.
Staff Sergeant Albert E. Smith of Fitchburg, son of Mrs. Julia T. Smith and brother of City Councilor C. Warren Smith.
Staff Sergeant Arthur R. MacDuffie of Medford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy A. MacDuffie.
Technical Sergeant Maurice J. Bracken of Marlboro, who escaped from Bataan.
Technical Sergeant Robert Doyle of Dorchester, who also escaped to Corregidor.
Corporal Henry Depenion of Worcester.
Private Kenneth Lewis of Taunton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lewis.
Private James E. Gerry of Dorchester, assigned to air corps.
Private William M. Mumford, Jr., of Needham.
Private Bruce Cameron of Strawberry Hill, Dover.
Private Frank Chisholm, Jr., of Dedham.
Private Francis Collette of Boston.
Private George M. Dempsey of Boston.
Private Frank Galligan of Taunton.
Private William McCarthy of Newburyport.
Private Roland Adams of Newburyport.
Air Mechanic Leonard Seligman of Brockton.
Private Louis Polidora of Springfield.
Private Désiré S. Peltier of Springfield.
Private Harold Rabinovits of Springfield.
Corp. Daniel F. Cray of Springfield.
Private Arthur F. Leary of Springfield.
Private J. Whipple of Taunton.
Private Robert L. Dolan of Athol.
Private William H. Freeman of Athol.
Private Herman W. Hausman of Athol.
Private Franklin L. LaCoste of Athol.
Private William E. Lawson of Orange.
Private Charles Harris of Orange.
Private William Eldredge of Ware.

Navy

Navy men believed to be on Corregidor include:

Lieut. Commander Charles Shaw of Springfield, reported wounded.
Chief Warrant Officer Raymond Morgan of East Weymouth, a veteran of the Mexican border, whose wife and two children were recently evacuated from the Philippines.
Lieut. Fred E. Raymond, commander of a naval patrol boat and son of Mrs. Mabel R. Raymond of Amesbury.
Andrew S. Morris, naval petty officer, of Springfield.
Radioman Preston F. Ellis of Brockton.
Joseph Arena of Natick, gunner's mate.
Radioman Sydney A. Burnett of Springfield.
William Wells of West Springfield, naval chief gunner's mate.

Nurses

Four army nurses from Massachusetts reported on Corregidor are Lieut. Catherine M. Acorn of Belmont; Lieut. Letha McHale of Haverhill; Lieut. Helen M. Cassiani of Bridgewater; and Lieut. Florence MacDonald of Brockton.

States' Rights Defended At Washington Conference

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP) — Delegates from at least three New England states expressed dissatisfaction today with the Federal-State conference on war restrictions, which is completing a three-day study of interstate barriers which hamper the war effort.

"States rights should not be pludgeoned out of existence under the guise of fighting for freedom," Alban J. Parker, Vermont's Attorney General, declared.

"It is trite to say that the States whole-heartedly support and desire to assist in our war effort," he continued in an interview. "But the States should not be singled out as glaring examples of offending agencies."

He said the conference had been too general for effective work, and that appropriate Federal agencies should confer with similar State agencies "to work out and do way with unwarranted State restrictions in producing essential commodities and getting them to the spot needed."

"I don't call it a conference," declared Louis A. Webster, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture from Massachusetts. "I call it a lecture course. Fortunately, they haven't, as far as I can see, demonstrated that any substantial barriers exist in New England."

Said Frank E. Southard, chairman of Maine's Public Utilities Commission:

"Apparently a very hypercritical study by Federal agencies has disclosed some State laws on regulations that could be classified as 'trade barriers,' although just what a 'trade barrier' may be remains somewhat a matter of personal interpretation. At times, the conference was led in the direction of the laissez faire doctrine, at other times more specific ideas, as to what could be done, were advanced. If some of the objectionable State regulations or laws were repealed, just what the substitution to take their place would, or should, be was not made entirely clear."

Other New England State delegations were largely in agreement with the conference accomplishments.

F. R. Kennison, New Hampshire's Attorney General, said he would recommend at the next regular legislative session, or at a special one, if it should be called, any changes which might be needed. Many restrictions, he said, could be lifted by administrative action.

Clyde Olin Fisher, member of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, declared that "the States, at least for the period of the war, must forget their traditional prejudices and jealousies and give precedence to the national program. . . . The times do not permit of jurisdictional contests and the maneuvering for position."

The Rhode Island delegation declared "that while the restrictions individually seem of little consequence, in the aggregate they are most serious and form dangerous obstacles to the conduct of the war."

'Going My Way' Stickers on Cars Barred by Goodwin

Placing of the "Going My Way?" stickers on car windshields inviting service men to ride was barred today by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, though he suggested that they could be placed on bumpers.

Mr. Goodwin's ruling came as the result of the inauguration of a sticker campaign to give rides to servicemen by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. In a statement yesterday, Mayor Tobin said that the stickers were intended for the right hand lower corner of windshields, but indicated that he was not questioning the ruling of Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Goodwin also indicated that he would take action against citizens of resort communities who place stickers on their car windshields usually given to them by the local police to certify their right to visit beaches and reservations. The Registrar held that it was particularly dangerous to have stickers on windshields at this period due to the possible coming necessity of driving during blackouts.

40-Mile Limit on Speed: Unreasonable on Patriotic?

Continued from Page 1

said, "and no one will get into trouble."

For this reason the Association is opposed to proposals in Washington to enact a 40-mile-an-hour speed law, as contrary to the constitutional provisions of "states' rights." Yet many local automobile officials admit that there is something in the idea of uniform speed laws to avoid all possibility of confusion.

Considerable opposition is rising throughout New England against Washington proposals to confiscate cars and tires of motorists found guilty of driving more than 40 miles an hour. The argument is that the proposed regulation does not differentiate between the motorist who is merely driving 42 miles an hour and the one who is going over 70.

The minute the Federal Government enters the picture as "dictator on the highways" the confusion will follow, the Association stated. Passage of state laws necessarily will take time, on the other hand, unless the Governors have emergency powers to proclaim 40-mile-an-hour speeds.

A canvas of automobile and official Government circles disclosed plenty of confusion concerning the powers of State authorities to enforce speed laws and the status of 40-mile-an-hour speed laws as they apply throughout New England. "Let your conscience be your guide" seems to be the admonition to motorists outside Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut, which states for the first time in history are finding themselves equipped with the necessary legal weapons for keeping speeds within 40 miles an hour.

Massachusetts is a veteran in unsuccessful efforts to enforce 40 mile speeds prior to the wartime emergency. Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has tried to keep speeds down through his powers of license suspensions. But he had only his division inspectors to work with, making the task impossible. And the legislature has never seen fit to change the state law that gives motorists the right to drive at "reasonable speeds" under certain prima facie conditions imposing the responsibility for ascertaining guilt upon the courts.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Play, "Three Cornered Moon" will be presented by the Belmont Dramatic Club, with proceeds going to the Belmont branch of the Red Cross. There will be three performances given by the dramatic group on successive evenings at 8 p. m. At the Belmont Town Hal.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Saints and Symbols," by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Victory gardening lecture entitled "Home Flower Gardens," by Prof. A. M. Davis. This is the last in a series of lectures on how to grow flowers and vegetables given at the Victory Garden School at the Jordan Marsh Company this week. Open to all at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Royal Atelier

Ellenor Cook Lane

Interpreter of folk songs and dances of many nations. A director of International Institute in Boston, and Secretary of the Boston branch of American Friends of Czechoslovakia, Mrs. Lane lives in Weston.

Weston Woman United Nations By Folk Songs

New England-born Ellenor Cook Lane had her idea for a united nations program long before 26 nations signed on the dotted line in Washington, D. C.

It was a program of folk songs and dances from many lands. For more than 10 years, Mrs. Lane—then Ellenor Cook—made it her business to travel abroad studying native songs and customs, interpreting to those people the songs of America, and returning to the United States to give Americans the music and color of Czechoslovakia, of Poland, of Jugoslavia, of Russia and many other countries.

Today Mrs. Cook, wife of J. Phillip Lane of Weston, is one of the most active workers for the United Nations' cause in Boston, serving as Secretary of the Boston Committee of American Friends of Czechoslovakia and also as a director of the International Institute.

Said Dr. Jaroslav Novak, Czechoslovak Consul General in New York, "I am pleased to see that your love of country is not a flirtation, but an affair of the heart. May I add that under the sails of art you carry a precious cargo."

The late Prof. Michzel Pupin, Serbian-American inventor told Mrs. Lane, referring to her work, "The only way for the nations to get together is for them to know each other. To know each other is to love each other, and there is no quicker way to the hearts of a people than through their folk songs."

After her marriage several years ago, Mrs. Lane discontinued her travels abroad and her recital tours in America, but still finds time to give many local concerts for the benefit of war relief, and is at present devoting her efforts to the coming International May Party of the International Institute, scheduled for May 15.

First Class in Gas Rationing Will Please Come to the Front

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Here is a list of questions likely to be asked in connection with Eastern gasoline rationing, scheduled to begin May 15, and the answers as prepared by the Office of Price Administration. (The "X" card mentioned permits unrestricted purchases)

Q. How much gasoline can I get with my ration card?

A. This depends on the value in gallons of each unit on your card as publicly announced by order of the Office of Price Administration.

Q. Can I get the same amount of gasoline for each unit?

A. Not necessarily—the value of the units remaining on your ration card may be changed from time to time as publicly announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Q. Can I spend all of the ration card at one time?

A. Yes.

Q. Am I the only one who can use this card?

A. No; any person operating the vehicle or boat for which your card was issued may use the card so long as there is no change in the ownership or registration of such vehicle or boat; and in the case of a Class "X" card, so long as all or substantially all of such use is for one of the purposes for which such card was issued.

Q. What if I do not have my card with me and want to purchase gasoline?

A. Dealers are not allowed to sell you any gasoline unless the ration card issued for the vehicle for which gasoline is being purchased is presented. Keep the card with your car at all times.

Q. What if I need more gasoline than this card is good for?

A. If it is essential for your life or for pursuit of your gainful occupation to have more gasoline, you can make application to your local rationing board.

Q. What do I do if my ration card is lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated?

A. You may apply at your local rationing board for replacement.

Q. Do I have to use up all of the units on my ration card?

A. No; if you do not need the gasoline, do not buy it.

Q. Can I sell any of the gasoline I buy with this ration card to anyone else?

A. No; that is contrary to Government regulations.

Q. If I sell my car, what do I do with my ration card?

A. Turn card into local ration board.

Q. What if I change cars?

A. Apply for new ration card at your local rationing board, turning in your old card at that time. You cannot buy gasoline for one car on a card issued for a different car.

Q. Being in the used car business, how much gas will I get?

A. You can receive an "A" ration card for each set of dealer plates that you own. If additional gasoline is essential to enable you to demonstrate your cars, you may apply to your local board for a supplemental ration.

Q. I own and/or operate a truck. What do I need?

A. If your truck can be easily recognized by anyone as such, you can purchase the gasoline you need for the truck without presenting a ration card; however, if you think some may not recognize your truck as such, you can apply for an "X" card, which also has no limitation.

Q. I don't use my car for work at all. What do I get?

A. You are entitled to card "A," the minimum ration.

Gas Rationing Expected To Ban Pleasure Driving

Continued from Page 1

ers must register for gasoline ration cards at school houses throughout the 17 Eastern States, the District of Columbia, Washington, and Oregon in the Northwest Pacific. In Massachusetts Mr. Downey estimated that 650,000 car owners will be registered. Although 800,000 motor vehicles were registered on Jan. 1, the fact that taxicabs, trucks, busses, ambulances, hearses, governmental cars, and vehicles of the armed forces, are not required to register as well as the fact that several thousand 1942 registrations have been turned in brings the number down.

WASHINGTON, May 7—The seriousness of the rubber and transportation crisis in the United States has been brought home to the whole nation by official endorsement given a Senate bill authorizing Government requisitioning of private automobiles, parts, and tires.

Seven officials, headed by Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson, who gave their support to the drastic measure in executive session were quoted afterward by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, as saying the rubber situation is "more serious than the public has been told" and "actually perilous from the military standpoint."

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, one of the group of seven which has appealed for prompt action on the acquisition bill warned today that football games, county fairs, and other nonessential events requiring wide-scale use of tires to reach them would have to be discontinued. He also ruled out Sunday pleasure driving for the whole country.

While expressing confidence that there will be enough rubber to meet the tire requirements of the Army and Navy, of war workers, and essential civilian jobs, Mr. Patterson warned that "all wasteful practices of the past must be discontinued" either voluntarily or by Government compulsion.

The group which appealed for prompt action on the tire and automobile acquisition bill included, besides Mr. Henderson and Mr. Patterson, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation; Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget; Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator; Arthur B. Newhall, Deputy Director of Purchasing of the War Production Board, and F. Eberstadt, Chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Senator Reynolds predicted that a provision establishing a nationwide speed limit of 40 miles an hour, with confiscation of automobiles as a penalty for violations, would be attached to the bill before it passes Congress.

No prediction was made as to how soon acquisition of tires or cars might have to begin to supply defense needs, but it was indicated that they would probably strike first at persons with more than one spare tire and at two-car owners.

The acquisition proposal before the senate committee would provide $5,000,000,000 to provide "fair compensation" for those relieved of tires or cars.

The prospect of confiscation was put up to car owners at a time when East Coast motorists were receiving notice, in the form of rationing instructions to local boards, that their first cards, to be acquired on May 12, 13, or 14, are made out for a basic gasoline of only from two to six gallons.

Final official word as to the size of the allotment for all drivers, essential or nonessential, is being held up by the Office of Price Administration until the end of the week.

Despite testimony given the Military Affairs Committee as to the extreme seriousness of the rubber situation and the necessity of finding cars to move hundreds of thousands of defense workers to their jobs, considerable opposition to the Downey bill is anticipated on Capitol Hill.

Pepper Is Opposed

Even Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, a strong Administration supporter, declared he resented the Government taking over private automobiles "until they have shown that every effort has been made to get rubber from other sources."

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., cautioned against taking action "merely to awaken the people to the fact that we are at war."

Committee members had said that one purpose of the law was to put the whole nation on notice that the situation is serious and that citizens must be prepared to forego many customary luxuries and conveniences in the prosecution of the war.

Motorist to Decide On Use of Gasoline

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 7

Each motorist, the Office of Price Administration says, can make his own decision whether to use his weekly gasoline ration each week from May 15 until July 1 or use it all up at one time.

The instructions issued yesterday, providing an average allowance to "nonessential" motorists ranging somewhere between two and six gallons a week, said no other ration cards would be issued for gasoline deliveries between May 15 and July 1.

They added that a motorist could use all of his purchase units at one time if he desired —if the filling stations, whose supplies will be cut 50 per cent below normal, can fill the orders.

The ration cards for use until July 1 will not be good after that date, under present OPA plans. Details of the elaborate program to be made effective July 1 have not been announced.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light to moderate rains becoming showery this afternoon. Rain ending early this evening. Cool tonight. Moderate winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light to moderate rain this afternoon and evening ending late tonight. Continued cool.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Light to moderate rain becoming showery this afternoon. Rain ending early this evening. Continued cool.

Connecticut: Continued cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island:—Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:58 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 5:10 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:19 p. m.

U. S. Problems Are Discussed At Principia

ELSAH, Ill.—American college students believe that democratic procedures can solve American problems in time of war or in peace, if the 400 or more young people who met on the Principia College campus over the May Day week end in the Fourth Annual Public Affairs Conference of the Principia School of Government are representative of undergraduate opinion.

In addition to the Principia College students whose classes had been dismissed so that they could attend the sessions, and a bus load of boys and girls from the Principia Upper School campus in Saint Louis, there were delegates from 15 nearby institutions.

One day was devoted to round table discussions led by 12 technical experts from various parts of the country. Among them were Dr. Nathanael H. Engle, Director of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Washington in Seattle; Arthur G. McDowell, National Representative of the Textile Workers Union of America; W. S. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Debt, Department of the Treasury whose chief work these days is with war bonds; Dr. Wilford M. Aikin, Professor of Education in Ohio State University, Chairman of the Commission on the Relation of School and College apopinted by the National Progressive Education Association, and Editor of the recently published reportr on the so-called "Eight Year Plan," and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Round Tables

Altogether there were seven round tables covering the following subjects:

1. Business, Government, and the Public.
2. Labor, Management and the Public.
3. The Responsibility of the United States in World Agairs.
4. The Government of the United States in War and Peace.
5. Natural Resources: Mobilization for War, Conservation for Peace.
6. The Home Front—Today and Tomorrow.
7. Challenges to Education.

Dr. T. V. Smith, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, declared that "in this martial world, it is the undisciplined people who will perish." He pointed out that the fundamental difference between the Axis and the nations fighting the Fascist ideal hinges upon divergent concepts of discipline.

"To the Nazis, order, obedience, and discipline," he said, "have become ends in themselves; to those of us who are fighting the Nazi ideal, discipline is the means toward a better world."

The plenary session was, in itself, as usual a good illustration of the democratic process in action. Discussion was free and at times fervent enough to put a strain on the dignity of strict parliamentary procedure, but through it all there ran a deep note of faith in "the American way." There was, this year, less criticism of matters in Washington. Although a number of the delegates felt that a stern Republican eye should be kept upon the President, there was little inclination to criticize the New Deal's motives. Such criticism as developed dealt with methods.

Strike Abolishment

One round table on Labor, Management, and the Public presented among its minority resolutions: "Strikes shall be abolished for the duration of the war," but the Conference would not accept this resolution until lockouts had also been included among the things that were to be outlawed, and the final recommendation came as a vote of confidence in what these young people felt was labor's present attempt to "clean house."

Another resolution adopted by the Conference which concerned labor recommended that labor unions shall be incorporated so that they will be subjected to the same type of regulations that management is now under.

The round table on the Responsibility of the United States in World Affairs, led by Mr. Canham, resolved that one of the most important factors in gaining permanent peace at the end of the war—perhaps the most important point—is the diffusion of power among the various nations so that no one country will ever be able again to grow up to be an international bully whose internal policy sets the terms for other nations' international policy.

The whole conference was summed up and brought to a close by Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Political Science in Harvard University, now serving as adviser to the War Productions Board.

Shape of Things

"The whole shape of things to come," he said, "depends on what the shape of things is today, and how we handle the existing challenges to our survival. A conference of this sore is important, for it helps us to see clearly just what the shape of things is today and to understand why this war is really a challenge to our actual survival. This is not just World War No. 2, but a civil war which divides the world in two camps. In the one camp are the slaves, driven by their taskmasters. In the other are freemen motivated by their beliefs in the worth of the individual man and upheld by the strength of the human spirit.

Dr. Elliott pointed out that Christian ethics and the liberation of the oppressed which are the motivating forces in the one camp require more daring courage and strength than the brute approach to life for all its glorification of strength and virility since Christianity offers no escape from duty, while a deep suicidal motive runs through all pagan philosophy.

"The resolutions of this conference indicate that we must reshape democracy as we go along in terms of increasing idealism and rid our national thinking of the cynicism that has sometimes been associated with certain aspects of economic liberalism not to be confused with the political liberalism that believes in personal liberty and civil rights."

Students Discuss America's Problems

Scenes at Principia College Public Affairs Conference

Top: Students leaving the chapel on the campus at Elsah, Ill., after the summarization address by Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Political Science at Harvard University and now acting as adviser for the War Production Board.

Below: Round Table on "The Responsibility of the United States in World Affairs" led by Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, in living room of Agnes Anderson Hall.

D. A. R. Brands Joint Taxes Blow to Women's Rights

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 7 — The Daughters of the American Revolution have spent a large part of their time in their annual Congress here mapping for themselves fields of service to their nation in its war program. But in one resolution adopted during these sessions, they have indicated that they think the joint tax bill now before Congress is asking women to sacrifice rights unnecessarily.

The resolution calls it "an invasion of the rights of women as citizens in their individual ownership of property" and lines up the Daughters with the General Federation of Women's Clubs and other women's organizations opposing it. They think the Government can find a more equitable way of raising the needed tax money.

The D. A. R. continued its campaign for the removal from public schools of the textbooks "un-American in principle," and adopted a resolution reaffirming this stand. Another approved the work of the Dies Committee and held that it has aroused the American people to the alarming extent of alien infiltration in the affairs of the nation.

Numerous other expressions of appreciation were adopted. J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were the objects of one of them. Another was sent to Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, a fellow member. Still another voiced gratitude for the work of the late Martha Berry, founder of one of the schools sponsored by the D. A. R. for "her noble contribution to the citizenship of America's tomorrow."

A busy, fruitful year lies before the Daughters if they follow, as they doubtless will, the good advice offered them by their own committee chairmen as well as by men in positions of authority whom they invited to speak to them.

These speakers urged them to devote their energies to the war effort in new fields while giving up none of their useful patriotic activities of the past. Such counsel was given in the report of the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education, presented by Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd.

"National defense begins at home," said this Committee report. It pointed out that the folks at home can help Army morale by writing cheerful letters to soldiers, that they can teach the smaller children patriotism, and that they can use their influence for patriotic teaching in public schools. The Committee expressed its opposition to plans for Federal union after the war, declaring that a political union, such as that proposed by Clarence Streit, "is entirely repugnant to an American who believes that his country can be a greater force for world peace and unity as an independent nation." The Committee favored requiring public school teachers to take the oath of allegiance. A great amount of defense work done by local chapters and state organizations was reported by Mrs. Boyd.

A strong appeal for assistance from the women of this organization was made by Raymond J. Kelly, Regional Civilian Defense Director and a former Comander of the American Legion.

"Today we are in the midst of a world revolution," he said. "The forefathers whom we all revere knew less of revolution than the people within the sound of my voice. It is up to you, not somebody else, to decide whether the kind of revolution that you stand for can survive."

A slogan for women home workers, "Save, salvage, and simplify," was given the Congress by J. L. Overlock, of the staff of the War Production Board.

"The nation needs production for war and not for material comfort," said Mr. Overlock. "We shall have to accept a lower standard of living but this will not bother us because we know why."

He suggested that the organization sponsor a program for training women for industry.

Pledging of War Bond purchases continue, with Mrs. Russell W. Magna, gay with her corsage of pink defense stamps wrapped in cellophane, leading the rally. Wednesday she gathered pledges of $124,505, and someone figured she had raised $3,150 in bond pledges each minute. Pledges from the Shanghai, China, Chapter and the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of Paris, France, accounted for $600 worth of bonds.

USO Photo Contest For Armed Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7 — Using "America at War" as its basic theme, a nation-wide United Service Organizations photography contest for all soldiers, sailors and marines in continental United States will begin May 15, it was announced by Robert M. Heininger, USO program director, with headquarters in the Empire State Building, today.

Contestants have been invited by the country's 641 USO clubs to develop the central theme by submitting photographs on the following subjects: "What We're Fighting For,' showing pictures of meetings to stress freedom of assembly; "The Armed Forces" and "The Forces on the Home Front." Warning was given fans to guard against giving military information to the enemy.

The contest, closing on Aug. 31, will be launched four days after the opening on May 11 of the nation-wide USO War Fund Campaign for $32,000,000, which will continue until July 4. Excluding only commissioned officers, the competition will offer prizes to winners in each USO locality, names being announced on Sept. 1 by a jury of top-flight photographers. Pictures should not exceed 8 by 10 inches.

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One person tells another: "I'm saving more than I ever saved before and more regularly—every pay day. Why? Because SURPLUS BUYING IS SABOTAGE and the money I put in the *bank* helps to finance the war effort. I'm as proud of my bankbook as I am of my Defense Bonds."

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Fresh Candies for Mother's Day

You can be sure she'll enjoy these famous candies, for they're always fresh and delicious—made from old-time recipes calling for the finest of fresh foods . . . fresh rich cream, fresh butter in 1-lb. prints, fresh fruits, and the very highest quality nut meats and chocolate. Delivered to your Fanny Farmer Shop by fast trucks—every 48 hours or even more often . . . absolutely fresh!

Prices of boxes: 1 lb., 70¢; 2 lbs., $1.20; 3 lbs., $1.80; 4 lbs., $2.40; 5 lbs., $3.00. Don't forget the boys in Service!

Fanny Farmer

THE FRESH CANDIES

Studio: 84 Sidney Street, Cambridge

Tel. TROwbridge 1505

Your Whiff or Puff At Stamp Buying?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE Fla. — A new plan to aid in "Keep 'Em Flying" is in force at the United States Naval Air Station here.

Promoters of the idea are a group of 40 members of the electric shop in the assembly and repair building, comprised of electricians, aircraft mechanics and other employees.

For every five Japanese planes shot down by United States airmen, a 25-cent War Stamp is purchased by each member.

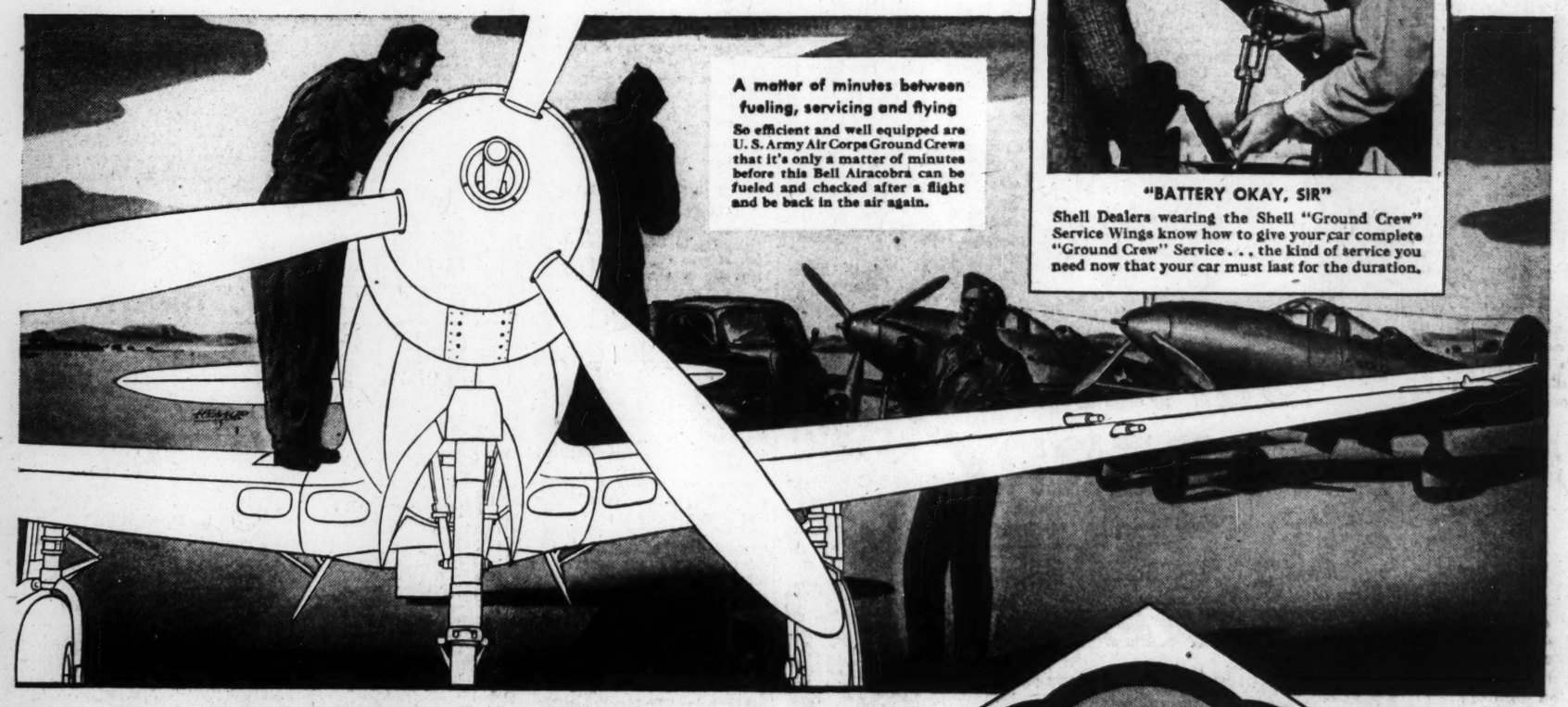
Upon purchasing a 25-cent stamp, the electric workers become Fellows of the organization known as "Fellows of the Bellows." They are also stamped "Whiffs" after the first purchase.

Next step in the bond ladder is "puff" which represents $5 in stamps purchased and a corresponding number of enemy planes shot down.

Ratings which are named in the vernacular of wind velocities rise from "puff" to "Breeze" when $15 in stamps are purchased. "Gust" spells a $25 bond, "gale" a $50 bond; "storm," $75 bond; and "hurricane" a $100 bond.

Lieut. Commander Richard R. Briner serves in capacity of official scorekeeper.

Let your Shell Dealer give your car *"Ground Crew" Service* today!



A matter of minutes between fueling, servicing and flying

So efficient and well equipped are U. S. Army Air Corps Ground Crews that it's only a matter of minutes before this Bell Airacobra can be fueled and checked after a flight and be back in the air again.

"BATTERY OKAY, SIR"

Shell Dealers wearing the Shell "Ground Crew" Service Wings know how to give your car complete "Ground Crew" Service . . . the kind of service you need now that your car must last for the duration.

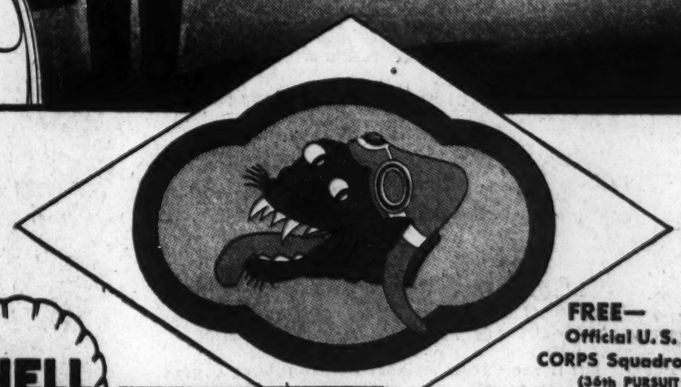
You're a pilot every time you take the wheel of your car. Today's traffic calls for the same rapid-fire decisions . . . the same degree of confidence a pilot must have in his plane.

So that you can trust your car, Shell Dealers displaying Shell's "Ground Crew" Service Wings now offer "Ground Crew" Service patterned after the rigid maintenance routine of the U. S. Army Air Corps.

They "*thoro-check*" your car for:

1. Oil condition
2. Tires
3. Lights
4. Radiator
5. Battery
6. Windshield & rear window (cleaned)
7. Sparkplugs
8. Windshield wiper

And, if your car requires lubrication, Shell Dealers provide it—*the right amount of the right Shell lubricant in the right place!*



FREE—
Official U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS Squadron Insignia
(36th PURSUIT SQUADRON)

Made on cloth in full color, these insignia are fine for sewing on sweaters, jackets or shirts. Thrill your youngsters. Start a collection of regulation Air Corps Squadron Insignia—the kind actually on fighters and bombers. A new one FREE every two weeks at Shell Dealers displaying "Ground Crew" Service Wings.

Ask your Shell Dealer about the "Ground Crew" Log Book he has for you. It will show you how "Ground Crew" Service lengthens car service. Today it's a patriotic duty to—
Care for your Car . . . for your Country

SHELL

GROUND CREW SERVICE

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Wollaston Club Makes Plans For Tulip Tea

The Wollaston Garden Club will sponsor its annual Tulip Tea next Thursday from 2 to 6 p. m. As usual, the proceeds will be used for the club donations, this year principally for the Red Cross and various War Relief activities.

Last year, as a result of the generous response of the public, a donation of $150 was made to the British War Relief and substantial checks also were sent to the Red Cross and Seeds for Finland. In previous years, the money has been used to help a teacher in one of the local schools to attend sessions at the Nature Camp at Lost River, N. H., to contribute generously to the work of the Benevolent Fruit and Flower Mission of Boston, and in aiding other worthy work along the lines of Conservation.

Mrs. Leslie E. Lynde, President of the club, is General Chairman of the tea, assisted by Mrs. Charles H. Sammond and Mrs. Carl F. Redding, Incoming President and First Vice-President. Mrs. Horace W. Richmond, Founder of the club and a well-known speaker in the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, will have charge of corsages to be sold by Junior Garden Clubbers.

Tickets and Programs

Tickets and programs may be obtained at the garden of Mrs. Edwin White, 95 Reservoir Road, Forbes Hill, Wollaston. Mrs. White's garden is notable for its planted slope, with a pool and flowering shrubs.

Another garden to be opened is that of Mrs. Frank Cleveland, 177 Summit Avenue, where there is a large rock garden, an English sun trap and a well. Mrs. Herbert H. Albee, 377 Highland Avenue, who originated the idea of the Tulip Tea and for many years was chairman of the affair, will open her garden with many choice perennials and two rock gardens. At Mrs. Charles Bailey's, next door, variety is introduced, for there is not only a rock garden, but also a charming wall garden and two pools. Miss Isabel Albee, 80 Prospect, will open her large garden, with many perennials and bulbs in a high state of cultivation, with rare old shrubs and trees.

Refreshments

Refreshments will be served in the recreation room at Mrs. Wilfred G. Funnell's, 40 Wollaston Avenue. She has an especially well designed garden and an added attraction is the large Euonymus covering the garage.

Mrs. Harold Studley is co-hostess and is in charge of the serving of refreshments. Here also may be seen competitive flower arrangements by neighboring garden clubs, with Mrs. Earle R. Sinclair in charge.

In the garage, there is to be a plant sale conducted by Mrs. Francis Vann, to benefit the Flower Fund of the Club.

For the sake of the turf, guests are asked to wear low-heeled shoes.

Keep Fit for Your Job
IN FIELD OR FACTORY
ENROLL NOW
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

By a Staff Photographer

'Cinderella' Holds Its Charm Down Through the Years

"Cinderella" was presented yesterday afternoon at the Little Wanderers' Home in Roxbury by a cast from the Junior League, part of whose social service work includes giving programs for children at such institutions. Lest anyone should question the quality of the performance or the enduring appeal of "Cinderella" for young audiences, the above picture is offered of the wide-eyed boys and girls giving rapt attention to the play. In the cast (left to right) are Nancy Snow as Scold, one of Cinderella's stepsisters; Betsy Tower as her Stepmother; Anna Ladd Storer as Sneer, the other stepsister; Anne Williams as Fussbudget, Prime Minister to Prince Charming; Lansdale Daley as the Prince; Mary Faunce as the Page, and Mary Bush as Cinderella.

Arboretum's Famous Lilacs Are Blooming

What is probably the most complete collection of lilacs in the world will come into full bloom at the Arnold Arboretum on Wednesday, May 13. Over a hundred different varieties are at their best now. The unusually warm weather is bringing these plants into bloom a week to ten days earlier than usual, but in order to see them at their best one should visit the Arboretum before May 16.

Ever since 1872, when the Arnold Arboretum was established as a part of Harvard University, it has been introducing new plants to New England gardens—plants collected from all over the world.

The object always has been to grow all the woody plants which will grow out of doors in Boston's climate, and as a result there are now growing in the Arboretum approximately 6,500 different kinds of plants.

Four hundred and fifty different lilacs are growing on the Arboretum grounds.

The Arnold Arboretum is situated in Jamaica Plain, U. S. Route 1 bounding one side of the grounds and the Arborway to Forest Hills bounding the other. It is easily accessible by automobile or Elevated train, being only two blocks from the Forest Hills Elevated Station.

Lilacs are not the only plants at their best now. Hundreds of azaleas and flowering dogwood are at their best. The flowering dogwood has not been so well flowered for many years and is unusually beautiful now. The crabapples are also in full bloom, and it is possible to see crabapples and lilacs in bloom at the same time. Hundreds of other shrubs, many of them rare, are displaying gorgeous flowers at this time and combine to make one giant outdoor flower show.

Photographic possibilities are excellent and will not be better at any other time of year, with so many different heights and colors.

All in all, this famous collection of plants is at its best this week, and though "Lilac Sunday" can be considered May 17, the best views of these many plants will be during the entire week of May 10, when a visit to the Arboretum will be amply repaid.

Women's Clubs Page on Tuesdays

This week marks the discontinuance for this summer season of the daily columns of news of women's clubs and activities, which have appeared on this page. During the summer a page will be devoted to this subject each Tuesday, and the first of these pages will appear May 12.

Newton W. C. T. U. In Liquor Drive

The Women's Christian Temperance Union in Newton Center is playing its part in the determined drive to stop the sale of intoxicating liquor around Army camps. A lively discussion of Senate Bill 860 took place at the organization's annual meeting this afternoon. This bill would prohibit the sale of liquor in camp areas.

Members of the Newton branch of the national W. C. T. U. are asking Newton residents to support this bill by signing petitions to their Congressmen urging its passage.

Needham Group Meeting May 11

The Needham Chapter of the Delphian Society will discuss "Aspects of Life in the Machine Age" at its bi-monthly meeting on Monday, May 11. The meeting will convene at 10 o'clock at the Needham National Bank. Mrs. John E. Begley will lead the discussion and other members will speak on different phases of the main topic: Mrs. Milton Brooks on "Dominion Over the Physical World"; Mrs. L. Charles Donahue, "Character of the Machine Age"; Miss M. Helen Fox, "The Individual in Machine-Age Society"; Mrs. George F. Schroeder, "Machine Civilization and Democracy"; Mrs. Charleton D. Morse, "Possibilities of Life in the Machine Age"; Mrs. Frank P. Wilcox, "The Problem of Material."

Marine Group to Relive Romance of Early Shipping

Early Colonial shipmasters whose courage and fortitude in finding new trade routes through the Seven Seas played an important role in molding Boston into the greatest western hemisphere seaport of that era, were probably the first marine group in American history to recognize the value of organization. At any rate, they saw the benefit of group action, and founded an organization that is this year observing its 200th anniversary—the Boston Marine Society.

Because of the war the Society plans less of an observance than might otherwise be the case. The specific date is June 1, for it was on that day in 1742—when Boston was a unit of the British Empire—that the Society "began at Boston in New England" under the name of The Fellowship Club which later became the Boston Marine Society.

Men who virtually laid the foundations of the United States were among those early Colonists who amassed fortunes from the shipping business. Some themselves went down to the sea in ships—and found it profitable.

With a Common Risk

In those early days both merchant and mariner were frequently joint backers of trading voyages, during which lives, ships, and fortunes were risked that they might "do business in great waters." Then risks were greater than now. Vessels were small and often rudely constructed. The art of navigation was comparatively little known, and insurance companies such as operate today, safeguarding private property, were unknown in this country. The loss of a vessel would often leave penniless both the mariner and the merchant.

Under such conditions, an organization such as the Boston Marine Society was needed. Its members—"in the days of their prosperity"—associated themselves in the Town of Boston for the purposes named in the preamble to their first code of bylaws.

This pointed out that the "intent and design of the Society" was to "promote the interest of each other in all things in their power, and to consult and resolve upon such matters and things from time to time as may be serviceable to the Society and to encourage suitable persons to become members, as well as to relieve such members who by misfortune and losses shall become proper objects according to the ability or the Box."

Romance of 'The Box'

The Box—a heavy, leather covered, brass-studded box, looking like a miniature chest of an ancient mariner, and measuring about 18 inches long, a foot wide, and five inches deep—was the Society's bank.

It is still in existence, a relic in the quarters of the Society on the top floor of the building at 88 Broad Street, Boston. In this box were kept all the dues and donations by members, and for the first nine years of the organization's history it held all the funds. It is labeled "The Box," and from it were taken sums to assist and relieve needy members, the amounts of which were determined by its "ability."

Since 1800 the Boston Marine Society, now said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world, has disbursed more than $1,250,000 to its many beneficiaries and has enjoyed a lengthy membership list of seafarers, who have carried "Old Glory" and the fame of the port of Boston throughout the world. Its primary objective—to promote the general interests of navigation—broadened out to take in most of the early Colonial problems pertaining to the sea or shipping.

Incorporated as the Boston Marine Society on Feb. 2, 1754, under authority of William Shirley, Governor of "His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England," the original bylaws forbade "the playing of cards, dice, or any other gaming whatsoever as it is probable the same may be of damage to themselves or some other of the Society who may be ingaged in play." The bylaws also specified "that the Society shall and will avoid all quarrels, fighting, challenging each other to fight, and all needless contentions and debates that may tend to create any fighting or quarreling."

"Huts" for Shipwrecked

The early Society's co-operation, advice and help was widely sought in respect to the problems of the day. It was consulted on Jan. 2, 1787, by a committee from the Humane Society which submitted its "design to erect three huts in such most exposed parts in and adjacent to the harbor of Boston, for preservation of such unfortunate persons as may be shipwrecked on the shore within or near said harbor."

At a meeting of the Society on May 6, 1788, at the historic Bunch of Grapes Tavern, a committee was named to appoint "suitable persons in the Society or elsewhere" to receive and collect all letters brought into port from Sea, and convey them to the Post Master, taking his receipt therefor.

Playing a role in the early history of what is now the United States mails was prompted by representations that the Post Master "would allow one penny Sterling for each such letter" on its being brought to his office, and that "a fund might thereby be raised from which great benefits might accrue to the Society" as a result.

But the Society's early activities covered an even broader scope than the mails, for in 1789 it voted to appoint a committee to discuss with other marine groups the intention of the Boston Marine Society to survey Georges Banks and Nantucket Shoals. Before any action could be carried out along this line, however, the plan was changed in favor of representing to the General Court the dangers attending trade and navigation "from the incorrect drafts of Georges Banks and Nantucket Shoals."

First Port Surveyors

From the membership of the Society were selected men qualified to serve as port surveyors. Early members included John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, who was admitted in 1788. The organization was appealed to in 1790 by General Lincoln regarding a proposed cutter to be built for the protection of trade. The group petitioned Congress for a lighthouse on Cape Cod, and in 1796 conferred with the Chamber of Commerce respecting the pilots and rate of pilotage of vessels into this port.

To this day, the question of pilots and pilotage rests in the Boston Marine Society. The present Boston Pilots Association is an offspring of the Society. All pilotage fees are turned over to the Association which defrays expenses of the pilot boats and office staff, and distributes the remainder to its members.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is on the membership rolls of the Society, having been elected an honorary member with the title of Captain, on July 11, 1933, for his achievement in safely navigating the yacht Amberjack on a voyage along the New England coast under most adverse conditions.

Affairs of the organization are now led by Capt. Charles H. Hurley, a graduate of the Massachusetts Nautical School in 1915, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, and president of the Waterfront Service Company, Inc.

In addition to providing vessel and cargo watchman service, Captain Hurley finds time to serve as president of the Boston Marine Society.

Assisting him as permanent Secretary is Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famed Boston trial skipper, who has probably taken more new craft on their official trial trips than any other man, safely guiding in excess of 300 new vessels from the builders' yards, including the new dreadnaught Massachusetts, and scores of other naval and merchant ships.

Miss Balch Guest In Philadelphia

Miss Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley will be guest of honor today at the opening luncheon of the annual meeting of the International League for Peace and Freedom in Philadelphia.

Miss Balch, Honorary International President of the League, is an internationally known leader in many civic enterprises. During the opening years of the World War I her experience in international affairs resulted in her selection as a delegate to the International Congress of Women at The Hague. This later became the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, with chapters in 30 countries and organized groups in many more.

Following The Hague conference 1915, Miss Balch became a member of the delegation sent by the group meeting at The Hague to the Scandinavian countries and Russia. Since then she has visited most of the continents, and interviewed high officials on policies affecting international relations.

Miss Balch is now serving on the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Branch of the League, believing with them that constructive peace planning is important in time of war. Last winter she had conducted a weekly class in World Organization.

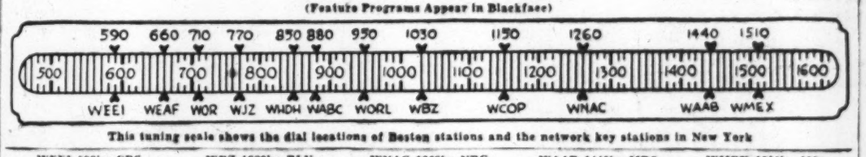
Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
3:30	News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	John Kirby's Orchestra
3:45	Jobs for Victory	"15 Minutes from B'dway"	"Right to Happiness"		Buddy Clark, songs
4:00	Concert pianist	Club Matinee; variety	Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:15	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Hal Kemp's Orchestra
4:30	From Hawaii	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Barry Wood, songs
5:00	Musical Camera	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Johnny Long's Orch.
5:30	Songs; J. Wesley	"Four of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Maudie's Diary"	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45	Dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Music; songs	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny Brice; guests; orchestra	American Opera Festival: Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," with stage company	Jose Dominquez' Orch.
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	The Aldrich Family; dramatic sketch		"Theme Songs"
8:30	People's Platform:	"Thanks for Buggy Ride"			Al Goodman's 'Memories'
8:45	forum: Elm. Davis	Dorothy Thompson			Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "How Can Canada and the United States Cooperate Further?"	Music Hall: Bob Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; orchestra; M. Scott; L. Darnell	Frank Singiser, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15	"Big Town"; drama			News Service	Classical Album
9:30	"Big Town"; drama			Talk, Paul V. McNutt,	Classical Album
9:45				Boys' Club meeting	
10:00	"First Line"; defense program	"Bats in the Belfry"	Rudy Vallee; John Barrymore; Gracie Fields	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15		"Bats in the Belfry"		Griff Williams' Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	J. Wayne, songs	Morgan Beatty, News	Child Congress talks	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Music from Cincinnati	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchman"
11:15	Rideout; music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want	"Music in the Moonlight"; orch.; vocalists	Woody Herman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; records	Music You Want		Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	Martha Tilton; music	News Service	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; News	"Morning Watch"; talk,	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Okies"; music
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McM'll'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Songs in the Wind	Breakfast Club	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Songs in the Wind	Breakfast Club	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Valiant Lady; sk.	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Gale Loft; music	"Sandy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Melody Strings	Shopping With You
10:45	"Food Fair"	Chaplain Jim, U. S. A.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	Shopping With You
11:00	Victory at Home	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Talk; orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	"Cheer Up Time"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; orchestra	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Kaleidoscope	Defense; Agric'l'ture News	"The Town Crier"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music Styled for You	Leoni Vanni, soprano
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Hollywood Hour
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody"	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Music; news	"Leatherneck Parade"
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	"Dance Concert"	Guiding Light; drama	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	"Dance Concert"	"Betty Crocker"; sketch	"The Song Shop"	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	Against the Storm"	Some Like It Sweet	Freddie Martin's Orch.
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraph report, Red	Frankie Masters's Orch.
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Sox-Chicago game	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
3:45	Novachord; talk	"Little Jack Little"	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraph report, Red	Kate Smith, songs
4:00	Olga Coelho, songs	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Sox-Chicago game	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
4:15	"Exploring Space"	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Telegraph report, Red	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:30	"Swing Time"	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sox-Chicago game	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Telegraph report, Red	Connee Boswell, songs
5:00	"Musical Camera"	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sox-Chicago game	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic sketch	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Ezra Stone; comedy; orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gu' Trio	"Superman"; sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	"Vic & Favorites"
7:45	Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	"Melodic Moods"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"Your War"	Lucille Manners; Ross	Sizing Up the News	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	Anna Neagle; Tommy Riggs; Olyn Landick; orch.	"Your War"	Graham; orchestra	"What Price Victory?"	Carmen Miranda, songs
8:30		Meet Your Navy; orchestra; songs; choir	"Information Please!";	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45			Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Men"; orch.; chorus	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	News dramatisation:	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Frank Singiser, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Dorothy Lamour"	"Battle of Malta"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	First Nighter; dram.	Attuck's Chorus	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing"	"Classical Album"
9:45	sketch; G. Simms	"Polka Dots"; music	Singing Westerners; or	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	Address, Vice-President Wallace	"Party Line" program	"People Are Funny"	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	"A World at War"	First Piano Quartet	quiz show; guests	Dance orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	News; Sports	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of May 8";	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45		Here Comes Band; Talk	variety program	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Propaganda analysis	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:15	Price Control	Music You Want	Local news; Music	"Wooden Shipbuilding"	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:30	Conference talk	Music You Want	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End; music
11:45	Rideout; music	Music You Want	orchestra; vocalists	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Program Discontinued

Vermont

Rutland—Weekdays, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1390kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 8

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7mc)

1:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—"Broadway"; talk.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—"Ink Spots"; quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game.
5:00 p. m.—"Danaant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Porgy and Bess."
9:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., news.
9:15 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
9:30 p. m.—"Curtain Calls."
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Hal Saunder's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Production for Victory."
10:45 p. m.—Ted Weems's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestly, London.
11:30 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Freedom Forum." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Woman's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"My Working Day." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News: Lindsay Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific War Time); VLQ3, 11.87 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific War Time); VLOT, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—"Echoes from Hollywood." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News from Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

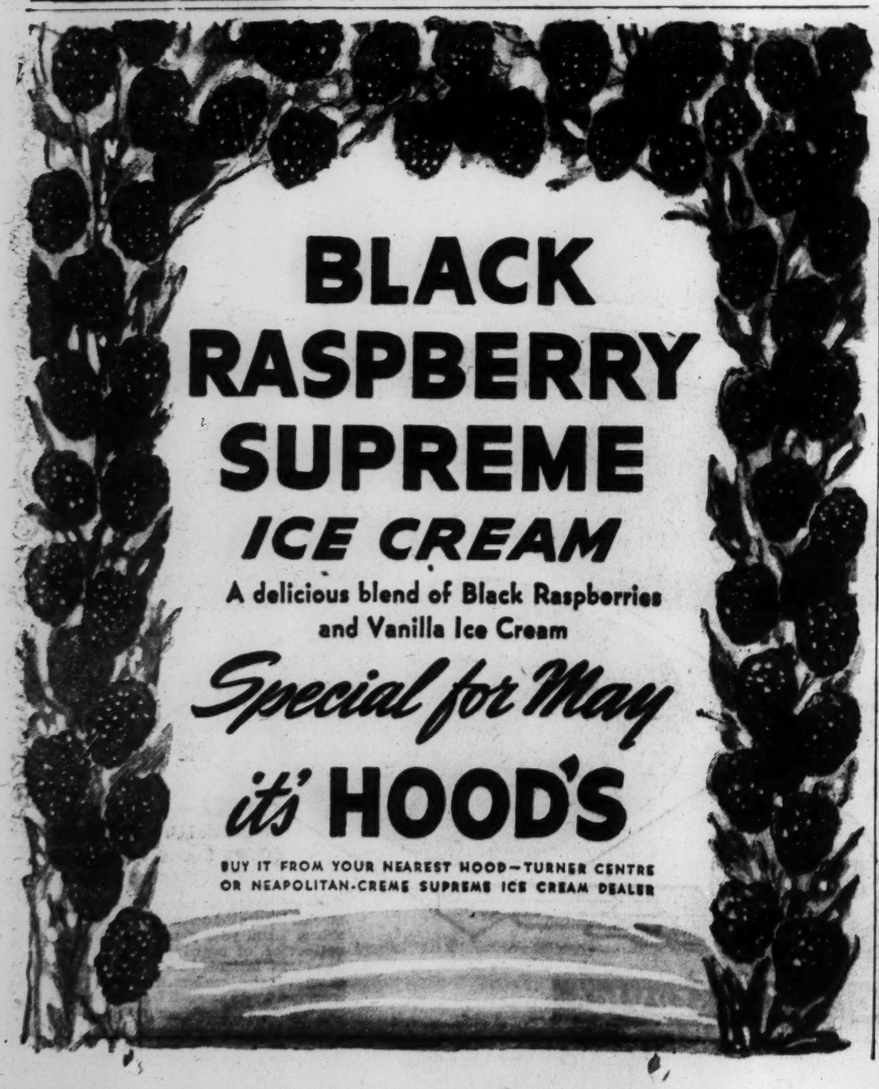
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs

For Friday, May 8

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.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Tour of North Shore Communities After Dark Shows Dimout a Spotty Affair

Reporter's Dimout Odyssey: Along Coast to Rockport—Wow!

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there's a time and place for an actual return of the horse-and-buggy era, it's right now, during the present dimout of the North Atlantic coast.

For no matter how dark the night, or how lonely the road, Old Dobbin, sooner or later, would surely fetch you up safely at the barn door. All you had to do was drop the reins and let him jog along.

It's different with a car. Especially when dimout regulations call for resorting to the use of parking lights only.

Are dimout regulations being enforced? Is "skyglow" still present under the dimout?

I set out to find the answers to these questions last night, with my final objective a friend's "C-Edge" place out on the Land's End section of Rockport. Heavy clouds scudded overhead, and before I reached Gloucester rain was falling.

Reaching the famous fishing port was not too difficult, in spite of the fact that, with the coming of darkness, few highway lights were gleaming, and many of these were shaded on the ocean side.

Lack of Uniformity

Immediately, I sensed a lack of uniformity in town lighting regulations. Although I've followed Route 127 to Gloucester and Rockport many times, and thought I knew every bend and turn that brought into pleasant, rolling succession those beautiful little seaside towns of Beverly Cove, Prides Crossing, Beverly Farms, West Manchester, Manchester, and Magnolia—well, last night I just couldn't tell where the one left off and the other began.

There was, to be sure, a difference. For along one stretch of a couple of miles or so the street lights were glowing brightly. Some of these actually were right on the waterfront and unshaded. Between Beverly Cove and Prides Crossing, where the road runs close to the shore, I could look across the water to the skyglow over Marblehead. Cloudy as it was, and with visibility none too good, there was a definite skyglow outline, and many twinkling lights could be seen.

Traveling along slowly—official limits in most places have been cut to 15 miles an hour—I glimpsed many an auxiliary police officer or air-raid warden, discernible only by their white arm-band emblems.

At no place was I stopped on my entire trip. Perhaps this was due to the fact that I held rigidly to the use of parking lights only. But I noticed many others being stopped with orders to dim their lights. I even fell into the mood of the thing myself, and when I noticed a fellow motorist's lights glowing, I blinked mine a couple of times.

Switched Lights

Promptly, he switched to parking lights.

Some cars, not so equipped, were creeping along without any lights whatsoever. Approaching one I thought to be parked, I started to draw around it, then saw that the driver was proceeding at snail's pace.

Actually, that's the safest way—perhaps the only way—to travel along the North Shore these nights after dark.

As I rounded another corner, I could see a light glowing ahead. It turned out to be a porch light. "Douse that light!" I shouted, more by way of hearing myself speak in the otherwise sooty blackness.

The light was "doused."

Gloucester was better—or worse, from a dimout viewpoint. Street lights, unshaded, must have contributed greatly to the skyglow which, from Rockport, I could see shining over Gloucester. Store windows, especially those of taverns, drug stores, and restaurants—about the only places open at that time of night—were well lighted, with apparently no attempt to effect a dimout.

But, immediately I left the outskirts of the fishing town, Stygian blackness descended once more. Rockport, the painter's paradise I thought I knew so well, was cloaked in pitchy darkness. The town is doing a fine dimout job, and its auxiliary police are constantly on the alert. I found myself followed on several occasions as I crept along.

Didn't Help Much

Although I had been supplied with an excellent sketch showing the exact location of "C-Edge," close scrutiny under the feeble beam of a pocket flashlight didn't help a great deal. I was lost.

Road signs may have been there. I couldn't see them. In fact, it was all I could do to see the road, itself, much of the time. Friendly white fences helped some. But even they terminated at the blackest spots. Round and round I traveled, without the slightest idea whether the sea was on my right or left, or just ahead or behind me. Rockport was dark.

I sought the aid of the auxiliary police. Sure, they knew where "C-Edge" was, and gave me very minute directions. I set out again. I was told that I'd pass an isolated Army Post, and that just beyond was "C-Edge" with my friend's name on the gate. I couldn't miss it. But I did.

Up and down, in and out, round and round, occasionally bumping over rocks or slipping off the road into sand and mud, I kept doggedly on. Yes, there were signs. "For Sale," "No Trespassing," "Private, Keep Out," and more "For Sales." But, no "C-Edge"—at least, that I could discover. As for the Army Post—well, I passed three lonely milk cans. That's all.

It struck me funny that, in my wanderings, I might come right back to my guiding auxiliary police. I did.

As a courtesy, one offered to go with me if I'd bring him back. Gladly, I said. And we set out. At a fork in the road, where I had previously elected to go left, he said I should go right. We did, but another 50 yards ahead another fork confronted us. A bit confused, he got out and scouted around with his pocket flashlight.

He Came Back

A few minutes later he returned. We should have taken the left fork back there after all. With the aid of his flash, the car was backed, scraping bushes on this side, bumping over rocks on that.

Back on the left fork we passed all the "For Sale" and "No Trespassing" signs again. Even the milk cans. Then, suddenly out of the darkness—a soldier in uniform.

I beat him to the challenge by asking the way to "C-Edge." It was just ahead, and in due course we found the gate, entered the long lane, and drew up to the door.

The "C-Edgers" had retired for the night. But I was invited in, and shown the lights of Bass Rocks and Gloucester from a front window. Between us and the glowing street lights there was open ocean, I was told—and a map confirmed it.

I had to take "C-Edger's" word for it. All I could see was total blackness, with lights on the horizon. I knew not what lay between.

Later on, I turned off the main road and went down around Eastern Point and Bass Rocks. Street lights were on—with no apparent attempts at shading. And at one point I could look back again and see the skyglow of Gloucester.

Returning to Boston, I ran again into the road construction at Beverly Farms. Missing one obscure detour, I all but found myself in a ditch, and had it not been for a friendly watchman, I might well have stayed there until daylight.

In fact, in passing, I can truthfully say that the only time to motor anywhere along this North Shore resort route is during daylight. After dark, with the only partially enforced dimout, and with only parking lights to guide one—it's positively dangerous.

Dimmed out sections made the return trip a slow one. All the way in to the East Boston Tunnel parking lights were the rule. I had visited "C-Edge," had seen the skyglow of Gloucester and the lights on Bass Rocks. But I was mighty glad to get back to the City. The trip had been a long, dark, and hazardous one.

Maine Blackout

BATH, Maine, May 7 (AP)—Lights of all Sagadahoc and Lincoln counties, including the war-boomed Bath area, and several Cumberland County communities, will be blacked out tomorrow for 20 minutes between 8 and 10 p. m.

Approximately 40,000 persons reside in the area.

The Bath Iron Works, building naval vessels, and other war industry plants will participate "100 per cent," James A. Gillies, Jr., Sagadahoc County Co-ordinator, promises.

The Cumberland County towns participating in the test include Brunswick and Harpswell, including Bailey and Orrs Islands.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 270 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Week May 11-16, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week May 18, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, May 11, 7:15 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Friday, May 15, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL, and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

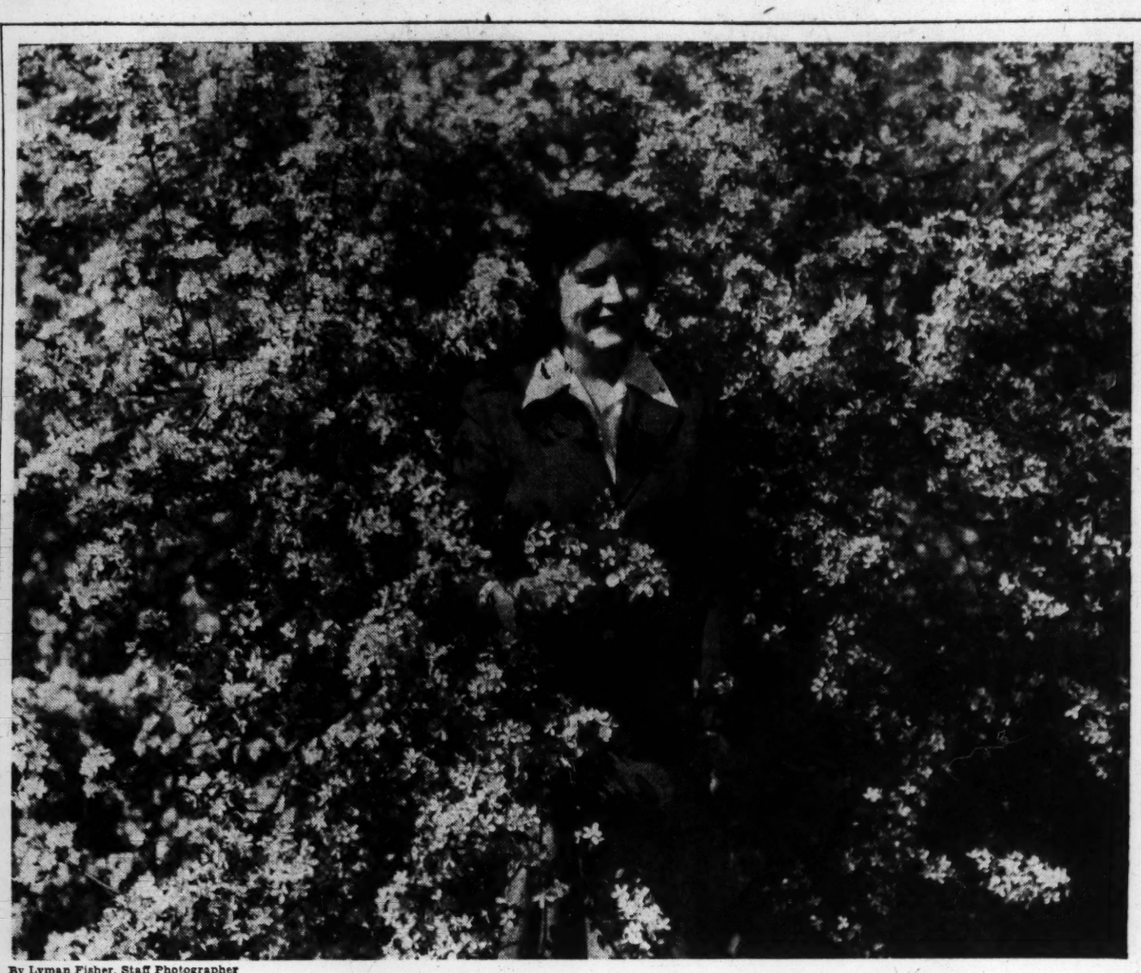
Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.42m).



By Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

"A Thing of Beauty Is a Joy for Ever"

Among the blossoms of a cherry tree in the yard of Radcliffe College stands Miss Lily van Ameringen, a sophomore from South Orange, N. J.

Unauthorized Textile Mills Walkout Over

An unauthorized walkout affecting 5,000 textile workers in eight or nine plants in Rhode Island and Connecticut was reported today by union officials as practically over.

Frank J. Benti of Providence said the union had urged the strikers to return to work, and that he did not think any remained out today.

"We don't want any stoppages at all," he commented. "Our job is to win the war."

Mr. Benti is Executive Vice-President of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers of America, a department of the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He is also President of the Rhode Island Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O.

He said that after three weeks of negotiations the employers had made no offer of wage increases, and that workers had spontaneously quit. The dispute has been certified to the National War Labor Board for handling.

Busmen to Quit

NORWALK, Conn., May 7 (AP)—E. W. Scott, Business Agent for Local 073, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, said today that the 70 drivers employed by the New England Transportation Company would "cease work" at the end of their runs Friday night, May 8, drastic wage cuts.

Briand Relative Joins American Naval Reserve

Alphonse Joseph Briand of Woburn, a relative of Aristide Briand, former Premier of France and co-sponsor of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, was sworn into the United States Naval Reserve at the Federal Building in Boston. He was rated as a yoeman, third class, in the Inshore Patrol.

Union Ends Munition Walkout Demanding That Work Go On

Threat of organized labor to ask for United States troops helped to end a sudden walkout at a vital ammunition plant near here this week.

Labor also gave warning that, if necessary, the American Federation of Labor would take over the local union and fill the places of workers who quit their jobs.

As the full story of what happened at the plant of the National Fireworks Company of West Hanover, Mass., became available today, observers commented that it probably set a new high mark for organized labor's backing of the war effort.

Quitting employees were told by labor leaders that their first duty was to produce munitions, regardless of their grievances. They also were assured that a panel from the National War Labor Board would come in quickly to pass on their problems.

On this appeal from labor to labor, the thousand who virtually had resigned in the morning by turning in their badges decided to go back to their jobs, and the walkout was over by mid-afternoon.

Big Munitions Plant

National Fireworks is the biggest munitions plant in New England, if not along the north and central seaboard of the East. It is making antiaircraft shells, airplane ammunition, machine-gun tracer bullets, bombs, etc.

Last summer the plant was organized by the American Federation of Labor. Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, stepped out of his ordinary duties to do the organization job.

There was competition from the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, as National Fireworks was one of the labor prizes of the year. But Mr. Taylor had handled his work effectively enough so that the C. I. O. union withdrew from a Labor Board election in the plant. That left the A. F. of L. to win without contest.

When the unexpected walkout came Tuesday morning, State authorities were notified, and they at once turned to Mr. Taylor. He hurried the 22 miles to the plant.

There he found a crowd of 700 to 800 persons who had turned in thier badges. They did not hesitate to interrupt.

But they were all key people in one of the vital centers of war work.

Production Must Go On

"The production of munitions has to go forward," Mr. Taylor told them. "That is your first responsibility regardless of your grievances.

"If you do not see fit to continue your work, President Green of the American Federation of Labor will be requested to take over your union, and furnish the people for uninterrupted production.

"Also in our own interest and in the interest of protecting production, we shall, if necessary, call on the War Department to furnish troops."

Mr. Taylor spoke only a few minutes, but he won. The plant now is back at normal.

Otherwise National Fireworks might be virtually closed today, it is said. The workers who had quit made 2,500 idle, and the entire work force of between 4,500 and 5,000 might soon have been without anything to do.

Then Mr. Taylor sped along to the office of management to check on the nature of the disagreement. This proved principally a delay in the reclassification of jobs.

Reclassification Sought

Need for munitions has caused great and hasty expansion during the past year. Workers have been seeking a reclassification of wages which in some cases would raise wages and in others eliminate a difference in pay between two people doing the same thing. A scheduled conference on Monday had failed to go through.

A number of employees were said to be working less than a full week of five days, due to lack of equipment. Some women, it is said, have been working only several days.

In addition, the production of explosives often is accompanied with danger. An explosion last week caused three fatalities and fostered uneasiness.

When hearing in Washington that the employees had returned to work, Mr. Green telephoned Mr. Taylor expressing satisfaction with his cleanup of the walkout.

Rose From Boston Ranks

Photo by Southeast Air Corps Training Center

Second Lieut. Victor P. McDavitt

Until recently the officer was President of the Boston Junior Chamber of Commerce, and an engineer of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. He is shown here scanning letters and reports, prior to a 24-hour duty as Officer of the Day at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., headquarters of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center. Miss Betty Vaughn of Montgomery (on the left) is a civilian stenographer whose work releases a soldier from office to field service.

Postwar Plan For Bay State Is Presented

A $6,933,600 postwar program for conservation work in Massachusetts' State-owned forests, and purchase of additional beach sites was placed before the Governor's Public Works Reserve Program today by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation.

The Committee is making a survey of capital improvements which may be undertaken during the post-war period, through use of Federal funds, to offset possible unemployment.

In the program presented by Mr. Kenney are projects for development of recreational facilities in State forests and parks, including completion of projects started by the CCC, and other projects on undeveloped land owned by the State near centers of population.

In addition, the Commissioner proposed purchase and development of four ocean beaches and completion of projects at the State-owned Salisbury Beach. The Division of Forestry filed projects calling for construction of 137 miles of roads, 232 water holes for fire fighting, and construction of two fire towers.

The Department's Division of Fisheries and Game submitted a program to extend and improve State game farms and fish hatcheries, while the Division of Marine Fisheries in the Conservation Department, proposed establishment of three shell fish purification plants, to eliminate contamination in extensive shell flats. Three lobster hatcheries were also proposed.

Bay State Water Saving Is Urged

Massachusetts residents were urged today by Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, to avoid waste of water to help drought conditions this summer.

2-Day Symposium On Shakespeare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass.—Wheaton College will hold a two-day Shakespeare symposium tomorrow and Saturday. Guest lecturers at the opening session will be Mrs. Norman V. Ballou of Newport, who will speak on the American actor's Shakespeare, following a welcoming address by J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton, at 2 p. m., and Prof. Kenneth O. Myrick of Tufts College, who will discuss the intellectual background of Shakespeare. The lectures will be open to both the college community and friends of the college.

Tomorrow evening, in the college gymnasium, the Dramatic Association will perform "The Winter's Tale." At the Saturday afternoon session Prof. Frank W. Ramseyer will lecture on music in Shakespeare. The dance group will give Shakespearean dances.

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Connecticut Women Register For War Jobs and Farm Work

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7—Alone among the 48 states, Connecticut is carrying out this week a voluntary registration of women for war jobs in industry and on farms. President Roosevelt's announcement that there would be no registration of women, nationally, at this time, did not apply to the Nutmeg State.

At schoolhouses, where women have been appearing to claim ration cards, they have been given, also, the application cards of the United States Employment Service and asked to fill them out. Volunteers from the Women's Division of the State Defense Council have conducted the registration. Names of several thousand women available for work, with a brief description of their abilities and their work experience, have been added to the files of the Employment Service.

The women will be needed, says Maj. Leonard J. Maloney, head of the service for Connecticut. Fifty thousand women, Major Maloney estimates, can be placed in wartime jobs this year. Connecticut was not merely showing its independence when it went ahead with the registration in spite of the cancellation of similar plans elsewhere in the country.

Dimout Area

About three-fourths of the Connecticut shoreline, from Stonington to Stratford, is in the dimout area affected by the order from Major General Sherman Miles, First Corps Area Commander. Lights went out this week in New London, New Haven, and the smaller communities along the shore.

The State Park and Forest Commission announced that Hammonassett Beach, Rocky Neck State Park and Sherwood Island State Park, the three large public beaches run by the State, will be closed at sunset this year.

Camping grounds at the State parks will be closed throughout the season.

Whistling in the dark, the State Development Commission urged everyone to go ahead as usual with vacation plans.

Cox Hearing

Highway builders from Massachusetts and New York came to the defense of State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox in the closing days of the long hearing on ouster charges brought against him by Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti.

Arthur W. Brandt, New York State Superintendent of Public Works, and Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Department, testified that practices followed by Mr. Cox in building the Connecticut River dike at Hartford are also followed by them.

Former Governor Wilbur L. Cross, who appointed Mr. Cox, testified also to his fitness for the job and his faithful performance of duty. The Attorney General claims that Mr. Cox has been incompetent and should be ousted.

Rent Control

Hartford rents go under control of the Office of Price Administration on the first of June and rates go back to the level of April, 1941. The entire State will be in a rent control area soon after.

A delegation of Hartford real estate men who attended a conference with OPA officials in Chicago came back this week with warnings to property owners that rent control would be strictly enforced. Although tax rates have increased in Hartford since April, 1941, no allowance for this increase will be made.

Woods Closed

Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard, on one of the rare occasions when a Lieutenant Governor gets a chance to work at his job, issued a proclamation closing the woods to the public because of fire hazards. A three-day fire in Sterling and Killingly, burning at times on a front 11 miles long, was the worst fire in Connecticut woodlands since the development of organized fire-fighting crews.

Police Inquiry

The Hartford Police Department is being overhauled by Dr. O. W. Wilson, public administration expert, of Chicago, and one of the first steps announced is an intelligence test for the men now on the force. Reaction in the department, when the orders were posted, stopped just short of mutiny.

College Costs Financed By Credit Corporation

Financing of college and private school education has been introduced by the Commercial Credit Corporation of New York. Under the "Baltimore Plan" parents may pay the college tuition on monthly installments to the Credit Corporation.

The corporation in turn meets the Quarterly tuition as it falls due. This plan was announced today by Isabelle Kittridge Varick, director of the Boston office of the Commercial Credit Corporation.

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Czechs Rallied to Bold Fight on Invaders

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

MOSCOW, May 7—A call to Czechoslovakia to "cease passive resistance" and organize for an immediate "armed struggle against the German invaders" was issued by prominent Czechs and broadcast by the Moscow radio yesterday.

Czech youths, workers and peasants were called upon to "unite . . . into fighting detachments"; Czech workers, engineers, and technicians to "disrupt the production of war materials"; Czech railway workers to let "not a single German railway train . . . reach its destination."

The broadcast went on:

"It is for Hitler's defeat in this very year of 1942 that the Czech nation is going into the struggle with all its strength. To fail to understand that the hour has come for our people to act—the hour we have been waiting for over three years—is to fail to understand that the whole world is looking to us now . . .

"The time for passive resistance is past. The hour has struck for decisive action. The Czech people have shown their greatness in suffering. Now they must show their greatness in active struggle. . . .

"The hard conditions imposed by the German terror cannot serve as an obstacle in the national struggle for liberation. What they do demand is tougher organization against them. We therefore call on all political parties, on all groups of the people's champions, to build up everywhere throughout the country secret people's committees. . . .

"It's high time to launch an armed struggle against the German invaders. For bold and successful attacks on military objectives, and the extermination of the German invaders, a military type organization is essential.

"Czech youth, Czech workers and peasants, Czech soldiers and officers: Unite everywhere into fighting detachments. . . .

"Czech workers, engineers and technicians: It is your duty to disrupt the production of war materials. Refuse to work in munitions factories. Down tools en masse. Strike. Sabotage by every means. . . .

"Czech railway workers: Disable cars and engines. Put out of commission railway lines, depots, and workshops. Not a single German railway train must reach its destination. . . .

"Czechs: Every penny you pay the Fascists benefits your bitter enemy. Don't pay them. . . .

"Czech officials: Refuse ignominious servitude to the Hitlerite invaders.

"Czech patriots, occupying countless posts: Don't obey the Government's orders, and the decrees of the occupation authorities. Leave your posts."

Execution Decreed For 79 Netherlanders

By the Associated Press

Berlin. From German radiocasts, May 7

The German Radio quoted the commentary service Dienst Aus Deutschland last night as saying that 79 Netherlands citizens now had been sentenced to execution as members of a secret organization accused of aiding the Allies, espionage, illegal possession of arms or explosives or breaking officers' paroles.

The commentary also disclosed that many of the defendants were former officers of the Netherlands Army.

Conditions Grim For the British, Dr. Finer Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The British are fighting toward victory under conditions "far more grim than most people here imagine," with only one third of the national income left for food, clothing and fuel, Dr. Herman Finer, of the University of London, declared here today.

Dr. Finer, who arrived in the United States recently to deliver a series of three lectures at the New School for Social Research, said the British were carrying on without complaint despite a food rationing program "which is on some days out to the hunger point," and a taxation program which consumed two thirds of the national income.

"The one-third left for civilian needs is practically rock-bottom for food and clothing," he said. "Fortunately by clever planning and devoted administration, children are well looked after and heavy workers get the extra rations they need.

"There is practically no gasoline for civilian cars, and there has had to be restriction in its use for civilian motor coaches and busses. This means that the workers must wait longer than formerly for their transportation to and from work.

"Nevertheless, and despite the many military disappointments, the cheerfulness and the readiness to carry out all that is necessary to win are plainly evident. Indeed, there is pent-up feeling for an offensive which is splendid."

Two Chinese Loans Help War Effort

CHUNGKING, China, May 7 (AP)—A subscription commission headed by Finance Minister H. H. Kung was established today to handle the sale of China's Allied Victory Bonds, an issue totaling $100,000,000 in U. S. currency offered May 1. A 1,000,000,000-Chinese dollar loan (nominally $50,000,000) will be issued within two months.

Subscription to the Allied Victory Bonds is voluntary. It is compulsory in the case of the Chinese dollar loan in proportion to wartime profit tax levies.

Blunted French Satire Still Cuts

Cartoonists not allowed to attack Government or Nazis, but they find loopholes.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anglo-Saxon humor differs vastly from Gallic wit. The British or American humorist may attack his victim without fundamentally disliking him; the French cartoonist shows no sympathy for the object of his satire. French wit has long been a most effective political weapon—in making a laughing stock of a political foe French cartoonists often have killed a man politically.

Vichy today bans the free expression of political satire and French cartoonists no longer are permitted to attack those in power, much less the conqueror. Today French cartoons are "gleichgeschaltet." But despite this "enforced uniformity" French irony never can be totally suppressed. Wit and satire have gone underground fiercely attacking the regime, upsetting German propaganda, and bolstering French resistance.

Future historians may decide that the downfall of the Republic could have been prophesied by those who had made a close study of the change in political satire. While the great nineteenth century cartoonists, like Daumier, fought for democracy, the greatest French contemporary cartoonist, J. Sennep, unrelentingly attacked the parliamentary regime and ridiculed all democratic instituituons.

Satire of reactionary publications such as Candide or Gringoire contributed largely to the defeat—they had long undermined France's will to resist. The wittiest Leftist magazine Le Canard Enchainé was controlled by pacifist and defeatist elements and, though from a different point of view, helped to popularize the idea of capitulation.

Vichy Controls Satire

Vichy, in its attempts to control satire, directs it against all the alleged enemies of the regime: The British, the Communists, the Jews and the Free-Masons. Censorship has clamped down on French cartoonists. The papers which recklessly, but with much wit, attacked democracy, parliamentary government, and social progress are today slow and boring. Their cartoons represent greedy John Bulls, vicious Jews, and violent Communists. More representative of the tradition of French satire are various caricatures and jokes poking fun at France's desperate food situation, attacking profiteers and those who run black markets. Here we have problems that deal with France's everyday life. The artist knows the situation and feels certain he will be understood by the readers.

The true expression of French wit, however, is found in the innumerable jokes which constitute an important element in France's whispering campaign. Some of these are directed against the men of Vichy. Their greediness and ambition is ridiculed, even though Marshal Philippe Pétain is seldom attacked. To many Frenchmen M. Pétain remains the "Hero of Verdun." The bulk of French underground satire is, of course, directed against the German conqueror. But so much hatred, so much painfully suppressed revolt is contained in these jokes that they often lack the specific charm of Gallic wit.

After the first impression of German correctness had vanished "Messieurs les Allemands" once again became "les boches." But even though among themselves the French may call the Germans "boches," they cannot do so in their presence. Even an uneducated German soldier knew this to be an insult. Thus the German received a new name resulting from the green (vert) color of his uniform. The French call them salad, green bean, grasshopper, vermine (rabble). The Germans' ruthless plundering of raw materials and food supplies got them the name Doryphores (the French for Colorado beetle). A leaflet circulated all over Occupied France ran as follows: "The doryphore is an extremely harmful and greedy animal. It devours all it can lay hands on. It has spread all over Europe but is unable to settle in England where the climate is unfavorable. It avoids water. We Frenchmen must do all we can to exterminate the doryphores as a race."

Nazi Rule "Temporary"

The French never miss an opportunity to point out to the Germans that their rule over France is but temporary. Regional and local authorities are, of course, forced to answer letters and execute orders of the German Kommandatur. French replies are polite but the Germans were pained to discover that every letter contains the word provisoirement (for the time being): For the time being, the Mayor of the City of X will comply with the order of Monsieur le Commandant; for the time being, the village of Y will deliver the requested food supplies.

The French underground movement is, of course, in no position to reply to Dr. Goebbels' poster campaign in Occupied France. Often anti-British, anti-Semitic, or anti-Communist posters are torn down, but sometimes the underground movement uses these same posters for their own ends. The Germans once put up a poster showing a fierce vulture with Jewish features attacking a prostrate Marianne (France). This poster was not torn down but the underground squads put a chain around the beast's neck, the lock of which was a big swastika. An Italian poster reading "Come to see Italy" was completed with the words "by joining the Greek Army."

The satirical attack on the Germans increases from month to month. All sections of the French population contribute willingly. Jokes are spread, new words written to old tunes the content of which is always anti-German.

French wit and French satire will not free France from oppression; nor will they drive out the German Army. A nation, however, still able to laugh at its suppressor remains unbroken in spirit. The rising tide of French satire directed against the conqueror is a sure indication of the increasingly strong opposition against the German occupation.

Associated Press

'British Plane'

This cartoon, depicting a Nazi soldier peering fearfully at the sky from an occupied French town as three villagers look on smilingly, won a $500 prize for Herbert Lawrence Block of NEA Service.

Giraud to Remain in France

VICHY. Unoccupied France, May 7 (AP)—Sources usually well informed on German-French relations said yesterday that any question of turning Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud back to the Germans had been settled, and that the General would remain in France.

Agreement over the fate of the French officer who escaped last month from a German prison and returned to Unoccupied France by way of Switzerland was said to have been based on two points:

1. General Giraud swore fidelity to Marshal Pétain, thus relieving German worries that he might side against the Vichy Government.

2. He gave assurance that he would engage in no political activity until the end of the war.

Threat to Laval

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. May 7 (AP)—Gen. de la Laurencie, who once was the Vichy Government's Ambassador to the Germans in the Occupied Zone of France, has been arrested after uttering threats against the new French Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, the German Transocean News Agency said yesterday in a dispatch from Vichy.

General de la Laurencie preceded Fernand de Brinon as Envoy to the German authorities in the Occupied Zone. Recently, Transocean said, he had openly supported Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, in Unoccupied France.

[Last November Marshal Pétain replaced General de la Laurencie along with 15 others as members of France's National Advisory Committee. The General was said then to have "resigned by request."]

French Airmen

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—A Lisbon dispatch to the Daily Express today said between 30,000 and 35,000 French airmen, including pilots, gunners and ground crews, will be released from war prison camps by Germany June 1 with the primary aim of fighting over French territory against British air attacks.

The reports were said to have come from reliable sources in France as a result of Pierre Laval's stepped-up program of collaboration with Germany.

It was said the releases would be made on condition that the airmen take refresher courses to fit them for planes of the German Air Force.

'Mussolini's Laws' From Now On

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Italy's laws became "Mussolini's laws" yesterday in name as well as in effect, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

After a ceremony in which he was installed as Lord Chief Justice, Mussolini told Fascist officials: "From now on, Italy's laws will be known as 'Mussolini's laws.' This is the forerunner and guarantee of victory."

Special Armaments Council New Nazi Output Maneuver

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. May 7 (AP)—Formation of a special armaments council consisting of five representatives of the armed forces and seven industrialists was announced yesterday by Prof. Albert Speer, Reichminister for Armaments and Munitions.

Among its members are Field Marshal Gen. Erhard Milch, General von Leeb, a brother of Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, who commanded German forces on the Leningrad Front; Hermann Bücher, Chairman of the German General Electric Company and Paul Pleiger of the Hermann Göring Works.

DNB said today a revolutionary type of symmetrical aircraft was being built in the Blohm and Voss shipyards with the engine in the starboard wing and a closed observation turret for a three-man crew in the port wing.

Equipped with cannon and machine guns, it was claimed to have great speed, climbing power and maneuverability, DNB said.

[Stockholm reports reaching London today said Reichsmarshal Herman Göring was expected to resign the posts of President of the Reichstag and Supreme Chief of German war production "because of the enormous strain on him" but would continue to head the Nazi Air Force.]

Preview of Defeat

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 7, Delayed (AP)—A neutral businessman who spent the winter in Germany trying to arrange for delivery of German locomotives and freight cars said that food and clothing is scarce in the Reich and that corruption is spreading into the ranks of the German Army.

This observer has just arrived here, returning with nothing but promises of deliveries after six months of the rolling stock he sought.

During five months spent in Berlin, from December through April, the businessman said he witnessed a sharp crack in German morale and saw hope of victory fade from the German mind.

When he arrived in Germany in December, this observer said, he found everyone hopeful and there was much talk about a German victory. But when he left in April, he added, the nation was dispirited and hungry, talk of victory was gone, and the general outlook was gloomy.

This observer said the principal cause in the fall of public morale was the tough winter the German Army spent in Russia and the continually worsening supply conditions.

Entry of the United States into the war caused a momentary gloom, he said, but this was quickly dispelled by Japanese victories.

When promised food ration cards no longer were obtainable, German Army officers began selling Army provisions to anyone who was able to pay, the observer said. In December, he said, anyone could get whatever food was listed on the ration cards, but by April only one half the meager official rations could be found legally.

He added that clothing, which is officially available by ration, actually is non-existent now. Clothes, like food, disappeared during the winter, he said.

Heavy German losses on the Russian Front are being made up by the calling up of boys and old men into the Army, this businessman said. Friends of his attending German universities told him that all classes in their schools now were nearly empty. Gray-headed men in uniform are now seen on the streets, he said.

'Noose Tightening'

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—The food situation in Germany and the occupied countries is grave now and is growing progressively worse, the Ministry of Economic Warfare said last night.

There is a "progressive deterioration" which Germany will be unable to check because of a shortage of seeds, fertilizer and man power, the Ministry said.

"The noose is tightening," a Ministry statement asserted. "As the enemy's concentration on the economic effort, the armed forces and the instruments of war has to be increased to avoid defeat, he is weakening his food front and imposing an impossible strain on the people who are living at home."

The ministry said that its reports showed a shortage of potatoes, both because consumption increased enormously before rationing was introduced, and because thousands of tons were destroyed by frost.

There are similar shortages of wheat and rye, the Ministry added.

"Even if from now until July the weather is extremely favorable," the Ministry said, "it is quite impossible that Germany will achieve anything like the average harvest this year.

"But don't think the nation is on the brink of collapse on the food front. There are many expedients and devices still open to them."

Rail Survey Links Canada and Alaska

OTTAWA, May 7 (AP)—Canada and the United States have agreed upon a survey by U. S. Army Engineers to determine the possibilities of a railway connecting Canada and Alaska, it was learned in official quarters yesterday.

A Government spokesman said plans for the survey are still preliminary and that no details will be made public immediately.

Such a railroad, if built, would forge another link in the overland chain of communications now being established between the United States and Alaska by construction of the Alaska Highway. U. S. Army Engineers and reconnaissance units started work on the highway early in March.

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Dominion Group in India Finds a Spokesman

Rajagopalachariar moves to unite masses in favor of closer co-operation with British.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, May 7—A significant and perhaps far-reaching development is taking place in India. The sizeable but relatively inarticulate portion of Indian public opinion that has favored acceptance of the British proposals for dominion status may have found the spokesman and focal figure it has needed in Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar.

Many observers of the Indian scene have felt the mass of the people would have accepted the offer carried by Sir Stafford Cripps and would have formed a united front against Axis aggression if there had been an outstanding personality around whom those in favor of co-operation could have rallied. The outstanding leaders, however, were all leaning in the other direction.

Mr. Rajgopalachariar himself evidently shares this view, at least, in part. He was asked the other day if he thought he would be successful in his campaign for a national front and opposition to the All India Congress Party's policy of "nonco-operation without violence" against the Japanese. He said he had a distinct feeling that most Indians thought a united and firm stand and agreement with the British were right, but had been prevented from admitting it by the force of traditional politics.

Sees Success Ahead

"I think I shall make headway in due course and convert the Congress Party and the people," Mr. Rajagopalachariar declared.

[The Congress Party, meeting at Allahabad on May 2, passed a resolution urging unarmed resistance to the Japanese—a move plainly conceded to be a triumph for Mohandas K. Ghandi. At the same time the Congress Party rejected a proposal by Mr. Rajagopalachariar to acknowledge the Moslem League's claim to autonomy.]

Mr. Rajagopalachariar would appear to have many of the qualifications required to weld India's widely divergent components into a united power. A one-time President of the All India Congress, he is a Brahmin—a member of the highest caste in the Hindu social-religious structure—and, although deeply versed in Hindu lore and of a contemplative turn of thought, is nevertheless primarily a man of action and an experienced administrator with clear determination.

In freeing himself from the trammels of official Congress policy and striking out on a bold and solitary course, Mr. Rajagopalachariar has undoubtedly authored one of the most important events in Indian politics in a long time.

He made it clear in a recent press conference that he resigned from the Congress Party Working Committee because he views a positive constructive policy as an urgent necessity.

"A national front and a national government are vital in the face of present difficulties and dangers," he said. "A national front involves primarily a settlement with the Moslem League. I must convert the Congress people in India to that view."

Need for Resistance

He said he felt that unless India's own national army was fighting in the front lines, resistance by unarmed people through nonco-operation could not be effective. He expressed the view that if there were a National Government and a national defense organization the country could be defended against Japan and even if Japan immobilized ports and occupied certain towns it could not easily occupy the whole of India.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar—"Rajaji," as his friends call him—holds that his views for conceding that the principle underlying the Moslem League's demand for separation, if insisted upon, are not inconsistent with the past policy of the Congress Party or the views against coercion expressed by Mohandas K. Ghandi. "My precipitation is on account of the present emergency," he said. "If there had been no emergency I would have waited for a slow development."

Asked how far he would go toward an agreement with the Moslem League he said that would depend on the relative gains and losses.

"I would settle with the League at a cost which would be considerable less than if India were occupied by the Japanese," he declared.

He said that the British Government had stated that there must be an agreement for a national Indian Government and whatever the British motive, unity was necessary to force Britain's hand.

[Sir Stafford Cripps told the House of Commons in London on April 28 that the defense issue was not responsible for the failure of his mission. The real stumbling block, he declared, was the form of the interim government with emphasis on the right of secession for dissenting native states. Placed before him in the way it had been placed recently, Sir Stafford said, it was an unsolvable riddle, but he hoped that eventually the Indians themselves could evolve a plan within a less rigid framework.]

Popular Government

Regarding Madras, which he served as Premier from July, 1937 to October, 1939, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said he considered it absolutely necessary that the state have a popular Government representing all sections and possessing the confidence of the people and therefore able to maintain morale.

Under present conditions, he said, it was not wrong but a brave thing to accept responsibility.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar strongly favors the organization of an Indian home guard.

"If we organize home guards," he said, "it will alter the psychology of the people and we will share directly in our defense. I don't believe the Viceroy or the Commander in Chief or the British War Cabinet would stand in my way. I think they would welcome such an effort."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar's emergence as an advocate of armed opposition to the Japanese and a united front has not been a sudden affair.

In December, 1940, he took part in Mr. Ghandi's campaign of individual civil disobedience and made, at his bidding, a speech against participation in the war. That speech brought on him the sentence of a year's imprisonment—though he was actually released in October, 1941.

The first hint that he was making a move towards co-operation with the Moslem League—the second great political organization in India—came in another speech, made soon after he came out of jail, in which he referred to India's great leaders "such as Gandhi or Jinnah" (the head of the Moslem League).

There was an immediate repercussion in Congress circles, but Mr. Rajagopalachariar blandly explained that, whether one agreed with Mr. Jinnah or not, he was one of the leading political figures in India, so why not say so?

March of Time's India in Crisis from International

Making Munitions to Fight the Axis

Even though the political leaders of India did not accept the British program for independence submitted by Sir Stafford Cripps there are many among India's millions who are working in arsenals and machine shops to make war materials for the United Nations. This boy, like many others, was taught by an instructor from England who was sent to India as part of a vast training program.

Stillwell Reported At Base in Burma

By the Associated Press

London, May 7

A Reuters dispatch from Chungking said Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding Chinese troops in the defense of Burma, had arrived safely at an undisclosed base in Burma.

Presumably the American General had been somewhere along the front lines when the Japanese suddenly drove to the Chinese frontier, leaving several scattered Chinese forces in their rear.

The Reuters dispatch said a Chinese Commander was with General Stilwell. Previously the news agency said it was reported without confirmation that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had arrived May 5 at a town near the Burmese frontier in Yunnan Province.

Grand Jury to Probe Shooting of Army Man

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7 (AP)—United States District Attorney Sam Rorex announced yesterday a special Federal grand jury would investigate the fatal shooting here March 22 of Sergeant Thomas B. Foster, a Negro, of the United States Army by a civilian police officer. Mr. Rorex said the incident had been used by Axis propaganda agencies for anti-American radiocasts.

Sergeant Foster, a resident of Baltimore, Md., and a member of the 92d Engineers stationed at nearby Camp Robinson, was slain by Patrolman A. J. Hay of the city police in an altercation in the heart of Little Rock's Negro district. The policeman was exonerated by Prosecuting Attorney Sam Robinson and Deputy Coroner C. C. Reed after separate investigations.

Olympia Group Indicted In U. S. Ammunition Case

TACOMA, Wash., May 7 (AP)—Eight residents of Olympia, several of them prominent, and a soldier were indicted by a Federal grand jury yesterday in a case involving distribution of army ammunition among civilians.

The soldier, Corp. Ferdinand C. DeKok, was charged with embezzling 25,000 rifle bullets from Fort Lewis. The Olympia men were charged with receiving the stolen ammunition, purchasing it, and having it in their possession.

India Rallies Its People To War Efforts

NEW DELHI, May 7 (AP)—The Government of India launched a vigorous campaign today to instill a fighting spirit in this country. India's major political group—the Congress Party—decided a week ago that the only way to oppose a threatened Japanese invasion would be by "nonviolent nonco-operation."

Morning newspapers carried full-page advertisements warning the public that work, not words, would stop the Japanese.

The same theme will be featured in broadcasts, posters and additional advertisements, a Government spokesman said.

The advertisements showed a bayonet rammed through a sheaf of papers beneath the heading: "words will not stop the Japanese."

"If 40 crores of people (400,000,000) decide that the Japanese are to be stopped, they will be stopped," the advertisement said.

"We must give up things we need because our gallant soldiers need them more. We must pack into every single day several hours of war work."

People were then urged to grow more food "to make good our Burma rice losses," to beware of rumors, assist civil defense agencies, travel less, leave trains free for the army, work harder, lend rather than spend and to save electricity and paper.

"Above all face the future with courage and resolution," the exhortation said and concluded with the appeal in large type:

"Build India's war front."

How many Indians are under arms at home is uncertain, because until the Japanese entered Burma six months ago British policy was to send them to other fronts.

The Army conceivably could have been expanded to much more than 2,000,000, but there were two limiting factors—equipment and officers. Officer training is being expanded and lease-lend aid from the United States is helping to relieve the equipment shortage.

Meanwhile the Indian press, even the most Nationalist papers, enthusiastically acclaimed the British landing on Madagascar.

Alaska Resettlement In Need of More Farmers

SEATTLE, May 7 (AP)—The need now of Alaska's Matanuska resettlement project, says the manager of its marketing co-operative, is more farmers.

"The land is there, the climate and the markets," commented L. C. Stock, General Manager of the Matanuska Farmers' Co-operative Association, here today. "The farms in the valley now cannot produce enough to supply the market. We're particularly short on egg and meat production."

'Wainwright's Rock' Defended to the Utmost

Eye-Witness Account

The writer of the following dispatch, Dean Schedler, Associated Press correspondent on Bataan and Corregidor, reached Australia recently from the fortified island. He was the last American newspaperman to leave the beleaguered stronghold.

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, May 7 (AP)—The story of "Wainwright's Rock"—Corregidor—is the story of men who held on and fought until their endurance was stretched beyond human limits by a merciless blasting from the air and from massed artillery.

The fall of the fortress deeply affected all of us here in Australia who worked with those men.

The last time I talked to Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, I said to him: "You should be leaving, not me."

He replied: "I have fought on Bataan and I'll play the same role on the rock as long as it is humanly possible."

At the end, Corregidor suffered terrible punishment from guns and bombs, said Maj. William R. Bradford of San Antonio, Texas, who reached Australia just two days ago with the last Americans from the rock.

The Japanese heavy cannon, firing approximately three miles from the Cavite area and six miles from the Bataan shore, hammered the island's gun positions and tunnel mouths throughout the day.

Major Bradford, who recently won the Distinguished Flying Cross, was one of the pilots who volunteered to make the last flight to Corregidor to deliver needed supplies.

Before he started back to Australia, Major Bradford, too, urged General Wainwright to leave, and told him the United States and the United Nations needed generals of his type on other fronts.

But General Wainwright replied:

"I have been with my men from the start, and if captured I will share their lot. We have been through so much together that my conscience would not let me leave before the final curtain. Americans shaken by the loss of Bataan should not feel the fall of the Manila Bay forts to be a double tragedy, but rather the exemplification of the grimness of our spirit when we stay to the end with a job to be done."

When I left the Philippines just after the fall of Bataan, Corregidor already had been subjected to weeks of pounding by the Japanese shore batteries and hundreds of bombers, but the men on the rock assured me the American Flag topside "will fly as long as we are able to load the artillery and pump a load out from the anti-aircraft and machine guns."

Officers and men, withdrawn to Corregidor from Bataan exhausted from the fight against overwhelming odds, uncomplainingly took up positions along the island's beach defense—because they were Americans and because Wainwright was Wainwright.

Throughout the peninsula campaign General Wainwright not only directed his men but he fought with them. They called him "the most front-going general."

Then the loss of Bataan brought the northern coast of Corregidor within direct fire of the Japanese batteries.

From their hill positions on the southern tip of the peninsula, the Japanese guns bracketed Corregidor's defenses.

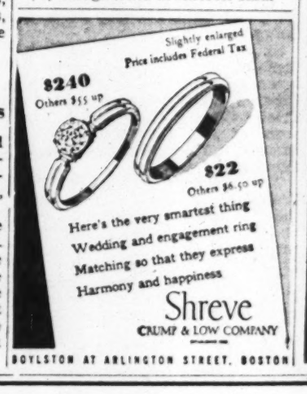
The Japanese knew just where to concentrate their bombardment for they had a dozen places ashore from which to observe and plot the position of the American batteries. And there always were the "photo Joe" Japanese planes which almost daily came over on photographic observation flights.

The American-Filipino counter-battery work had no such assistance.

Japanese Sent to Jail For Curfew Violation

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 7 (AP)—Declaring that "I'm getting awful tired of these cases," Magistrate Mackenzie Matheson yesterday sentenced Takeshi Goronaril to two months in jail for not observing curfew regulations for Japanese residents of the Pacific Coast.

"If these people won't obey the law, I will put them where they will," Magistrate Matheson said.



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MAKE CARS LAST? SAY, I'VE BEEN USING MOBILOIL IN THIS CAR TEN YEARS!
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I HEAR YOU GIVE CARS A FRESH START.
YES, MA'AM, FRESH MOBILOIL AND MOBILUBRICATION... PLUS A CAREFUL CHECK-UP AND A TANKFUL OF LONG-MILEAGE MOBILGAS. THAT'S THE WAY TO MAKE CARS LAST LONG.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

Texas Cowboys Making Good In Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Punching cows may not be much like punching rivet holes in the aluminum wings of an airplane but former Texas cow hands are showing, in this war-production rush, that they make as good industrial workers as their city cousins.

In fact, in some respects, they've found at one plant here, the cow hand or farmer makes an even better factory hand, for he has been brought up as a mechanic, he knows how to use his hands.

At any rate in the bright new plant of North American Aviation, Inc., here well over 60 per cent of the workers have had no previous industrial experience of any kind. Just what percentage of these are farmers they haven't tried to figure. But they do know that when a man appears in the employment office and says: "Please, sir, if you can take me on I think I'll make you a good hand,"—well, they know he's either a cow puncher or a farmer.

95 Per Cent Natives

The very fact that a modern and highly mechanized industry should find it so easy to get under way and operate at peak levels here in the midst of this great agricultural State, testifies to the adaptability of an agricultural population to an industrial economy. They say that at least 95 per cent of the workers in the North American plant are native Texans.

The plant delivered its first advanced training plane to the Army in April, 1941, and in September last year, it was producing planes independent of help from the parent plant in California, and at that time was 23 per cent ahead of schedule. There's your proof of efficiency of operation with cow punchers and farmers at the machines.

These Texans, say old hands at making airplanes, seem to have a native aptitude for aircraft work. If they were brought up as farm boys they had to know how to repair the tractor, or put a new piece on the plow, or keep the cream separator running, or tinker with the windmill. Economic independence in this vast State, where the farms themselves are often as large as a county in some of our eastern states, has forced men to be their own mechanics and carpenters and plumbers and even electricians for many years.

A survey made of one department of the North American plant, in which there were 115 men, showed that 60 of them had always lived on farms or ranches until they came to work here.

A good picture of the way Texans are flocking to industry, at least in this war emergency, is provided down town here in Dallas in a huge modern building built for and occupied until recently by an automobile sales agency. Now it's a National Defense School, operated by the Dallas Public Schools in cooperation with the WPA and the State Department of Vocational Education. In here are, or were at the time of my visit, some 1,700 men and women learning how to wind and weld and splice, and how to run machines. And here at that time fully 75 per cent of them were from farms or ranches. The number was growing so fast then though, by as much as 100 or more a month, that by now there may be more than 2,000.

The men are of all ages. I saw one eager youngster about to be drafted. Alongside him a man past 60. All want to learn a trade—they want to help win the war.

"The way I see it," drawled one serious-faced fellow of 45 or so, "I'm maybe too old to go into the Army again, but I sure would like to help. I don't think I was helping much back on that WPA job, but I will be if just I can learn how to run one of these machines."

"And he'll learn, too," said the supervisor, turning away with a sparkle of pride in his eye.

The only difficulty is that while the farmers know how to use their hands, they're sometimes a little short in the regular sort of education; they don't know so much about arithmetic, and can't readily read blueprints. This the school seeks to make up by running in conjunction with the mechanical training a school which helps these people brush up on the three "r's."

"Fraction Business"

One sun-browned and lanky trainee, bringing his work with him, came over at our call. He was frank. He reckoned he just hadn't arrived yet at the place where he could say that he "liked it."

"Why?"

"Well, sir, I can't seem to get this fraction business."

"Now," said the supervisor, with smiling assurance, "if you took 1,000 pounds of cotton to the gin and the price was 4½ cents a pound, how much would you get?"

The trainee shifted his feet and said sheepishly, "Why, that's easy. I can do that in my head."

"Well," replied the supervisor, "that's fractions."

The trainee looked blank for a moment, then his face brightened. He went back to his work with a new lift to his shoulders.

About three out of 10 who come here for instruction have to be dropped, which isn't a bad record at all, vocational educators say. And considering where these would-be workers come from, we'd say it's a mighty good record. Besides the farmers, and that WPA worker, and those wives and mothers, there was one butcher, there were former clerks, salesmen, filling station attendants. Practically all were native Texans.

Mrs. Arnold Will Aids Institutions

NEW YORK (AP)—The will of Mrs. Harriet Constable Arnold, department store heiress who passed on April 29, provided more than a million dollars in cash bequests for 36 religious, educational, and medical institutions, Surrogates Court records disclosed May 5.

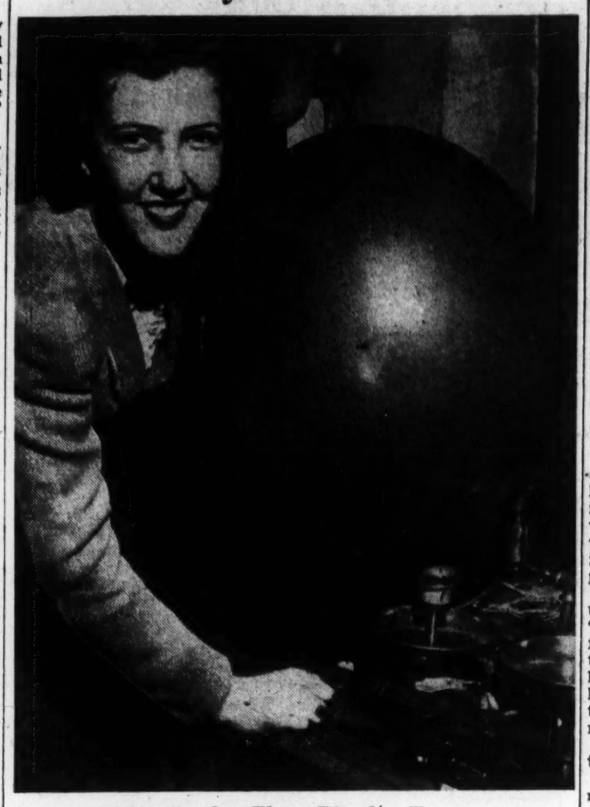
Cash bequests of $100,000 each went to St. Stephens College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, New York Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and Columbia and Barnard Colleges.

St. Luke's Hospital in New York received $50,000 cash and one seventh of the residuary estate. Other residuary shares went to Trinity Church, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Public Library, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Universities.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., received $50,000 each, with $25,000 going to Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. Arnold was the widow of Hicks Arnold, who was a nephew of Richard Arnold, founder of the New York department store of Arnold, Constable & Company.

It's Always Fair in Akron



Miss Carolyn Elam, Weather-Tester

One of the three young women hired to replace men called into the service from the weather bureau at the Akron, Ohio, airport. Miss Elam is preparing one of the balloons which are sent aloft at certain intervals to test wind velocities and temperature.

Women Are 'Weather Men'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Young women are now puttering about Akron's weather bureau atop the administration building at the airport, fussing with wind indicators, temperature reports and rainfall charts, efficiently and with precision.

Chief Meteorologist Ray Robinson of Akron has been obliged to hire girls to replace men who are being called into the service from his department.

Latest addition to the ranks is Miss Carolyn Elam of Lexington, Ky., a graduate of the University of Kentucky. Miss Elam admits that her only previous experience with temperatures was in kitchen ovens—she majored in home economics in college. She is the third feminine worker at the Bureau.

One of the duties of the weather bureau girls is to send balloons aloft at certain intervals during the day to test the temperature and wind velocities in the upper air. She says she thinks the job is a "grand one and heaps more interesting than cooking."

New Warhawks Pack a Wallop

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7 (AP)—Three Curtiss Warhawks, samples of a product already coming off the assembly line, ripped through somber grey skies over Buffalo's Municipal Airport May 6 in the first public demonstration of one of the U. S. Army Air Force's newer fighter planes.

Successors to the Tomahawks and Kittyhawks which have blasted Nazi Messerschmitts and Italian Macchis for the RAF and Japanese "zeros" for the U. S. Army and the boys of the AVG in the Pacific theaters, the Warhawks gave impressive accounts of themselves as they were whipped through some of their fanciest paces by three of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's test pilots.

Paced by Lead Pilot Herb Fisher, they took off in close formation and circled the field, then reeled off a series of plain and fancy speed and climbing maneuvers which showed they could climb almost as rapidly upside-down and even while rolling as they could in normal style.

For reasons of military discretion, the Warhawks' exact specifications and performance cannot be given. But the plane is in the 400-mile per hour, high-altitude class, and packs a wallop that won't do the opposition any good.

The Warhawk, officially designated by the Army as the P-40F, is the first United States warplane to be powered with the British-designed Rolls-Royce Merlin engine, an 1,150-horsepower plant now being turned out by Packard.

The plane fires more than 600 rounds per gun (six .50-caliber machine guns) per minute.

'Group Riding' Development Lags

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP)—A movement for staggered hours to ease transportation troubles in a nation at war "is progressing reasonably well," A. B. Barber of Washington reported to the Midwest Safety Conference.

Mr. Barber, who is manager of the Transportation and Communication Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said there also had been substantial gains in conservation of street car and bus transportation.

"There is, however, apparently little progress in the development of group riding," he said, "although the traffic records indicate that the public is tending to reduce unnecessary driving in private automobiles and there seems to be increased attention to care of tires and vehicles."

Thomas J. Sebrun, City Traffic Engineer at Kansas City, Mo., said rationing of tires and vehicles had produced a decrease in the traffic volume across the nation by April of 2 to 27 per cent in urban areas and about 12 per cent in rural areas, with Saturday traffic reduced 9 per cent and Sunday traffic cut 20 per cent.

Women as Car Conductors Approved in California

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (AP)—Reversing an earlier stand, the Civil Service Commission has agreed to consider women eligible to become municipal streetcar conductors if there are not sufficient men applicants for the jobs.

The action followed a conference at which Lieut. Col. C. C. Harshman, liaison officer on labor supply for the Undersecretary of War's office, told the C. S. C. that women should be allowed to act in any capacity to replace men of military age.

Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill reported conductors were resigning at the rate of from five to 10 a week to enter military service.

Revised Draft Groups Urged By Senator

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio proposed May 5 that draft classifications be based on family status rather than actual financial dependency, asserting that there had been "great discrimination throughout the United States with reference to the question of dependency."

He introdueed legislation which would set up seven classes and require each class to be exhausted before men in the next class could be called for service. The measure would not affect occupational deferments now provided, and it would not be retroactive.

Under the present system, Senator Taft said, some local boards have granted dependency deferments to virtually all married men while others did not consider a wife dependent if she was working, had ever worked or was capable of working.

"There is hardly a man today under 45," Senator Taft declared, "who is able to make any plans for the future. No one can be certain whether he can continue in his business or be drafted. This has resulted in a flood of applications for commission from older men."

Senator Taft's bill would set up these classes:

1. Men under 35 who are unmarried and childless, or married since Sept. 16, 1940, the date of the Draft Act.
2. Men between 35 and 45 who are unmarried and childless, or married since Dec. 20, 1941, when the Draft Act was extended above 35.
3. Married men under 35 without children.
4. Married men over 35 without children.
5. Men under 28, married before the draft, with children.
6. Men between 28 and 35, married before the draft, with children.
7. Men over 35, married before Dec. 20, 1941, with children.

Critical Work

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, advised State Directors May 5 that persons engaged in "critical occupations" within the coal production and railroad transportation industries may be considered for deferment from military service as "necessary men."

He declared coal production and railroad transportation were activities vital to the nation's war effort.

The "critical occupations" in the coal industry were certified to the Selective Service System by the Bureau of Mines. Sixty-two occupations were listed. Seventy-nine railroad occupations considered "critical" were certified by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Evacuated Aliens Get Study Chance

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (AP)—Japanese-American college students, evacuated from the Pacific Coast, will have a chance to continue their studies in inland universities and colleges, the American Friends Service Committee announced today.

Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary of the Committee, said it had accepted responsibility for developing a program whereby more than 1,000 Japanese-Americans could be re-established in schools on the request of M. S. Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority.

Each student will be interviewed and certified, Mr. Pickett said, as a protective measure for the student, the university and for the public generally. The Committee has invited college executives to a conference to determine how the project will be carried out.

Big Drop in Living Levels; Food Transport Big Problem

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared today the war's strain on the nation's distribution system was placing "serious obstacles in the way of getting food to American consumers."

"In transportation—by rail, truck or ship—the situation is so tight," he said, "that we cannot afford to move anything that is not absolutely essential. . . . In fact, there is so much to be moved that usually it is a case of which essential product has priority over other essential goods."

Shortage of steel and other materials, the Secretary said, are preventing construction of many new food processing plants that are needed. He mentioned specifically food dehydration and pork processing equipment.

In a speech prepared for delivery before a conference of governors and other state and federal officials on governmental laws and regulations which restrict the war effort, Mr. Wickard said many of the difficulties confronting the food industry were unavoidable.

"The Federal Government, no less than the State and local Governments, is responsible for laws and regulations which undoubtedly hinder the free flow of supplies to farmers and hamper the processing and distribution of farm products after they have been produced. . . . We must remove every impediment of food production and distribution that can be removed.

"Producing farm products is, of course, only the first step. Food, as one of the munitions of total war, is effective only when it is in the right form, at the right place, at the right time. To waste food after it is raised is as bad as falling short of production."

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, predicted yesterday that although people have enough money for the highest standard of living in history, the national level of living will be forced down in the next 12 to 15 months to the low standard of 1932.

Mr. Henderson explained the price and rationing systems to a conference of State representatives, who gathered here to consider the removal of State trade barriers and discuss other questions.

"We are at the highest level of production of civilian goods that there has ever been," he said. "Out of the amount of money in people's pockets, we would be able to buy a standard of living exceeding all the dreams of the idea boys in the back room.

"But because we are not going to have for civilian production enough metals, skilled labor and materials—using these to make bombers, tanks and other things that a free country needs for offensive action—it is probable that in the next 12 to 15 months we will get a civilian standard of living equivalent to 1932, which was the low of all lows during the depression."

He promised the group that the price and rationing system would be administered democratically, with local people, as far as possible, organized into a setup for each state. He added that he would not tolerate any politics in the organizations.

Expressing conviction that local co-operation would make the programs successful, he added that if local committees could not make a success of them, it would be impossible to proceed under the democratic system.

Religious Press Cited as Beacon

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt said May 5 in a letter to the Associated Church Press, now in annual session, that "it should come within the special province of the religious press to proclaim the strength that lies in spiritual things."

Declaring that it is well "often to reiterate the simpler truth that the downfall of any of the democracies is a threat to our own democratic way of life and to freedom everywhere," the Chief Executive wrote:

"Our religious press can be a guide and a beacon, a real tower of strength in this momentous struggle. It seems to me that it should come within the special province of the religious press to proclaim the strength that lies in spiritual things—a strength which no mere physical force can overcome and which, under God, we shall maintain in complete national unity.

"But in striving for unity we do not aim at uniformity. Uniformity is of the very essence of the totalitarian tyranny. In the real spirit of our free institutions we must retain diversity of religious outlook."

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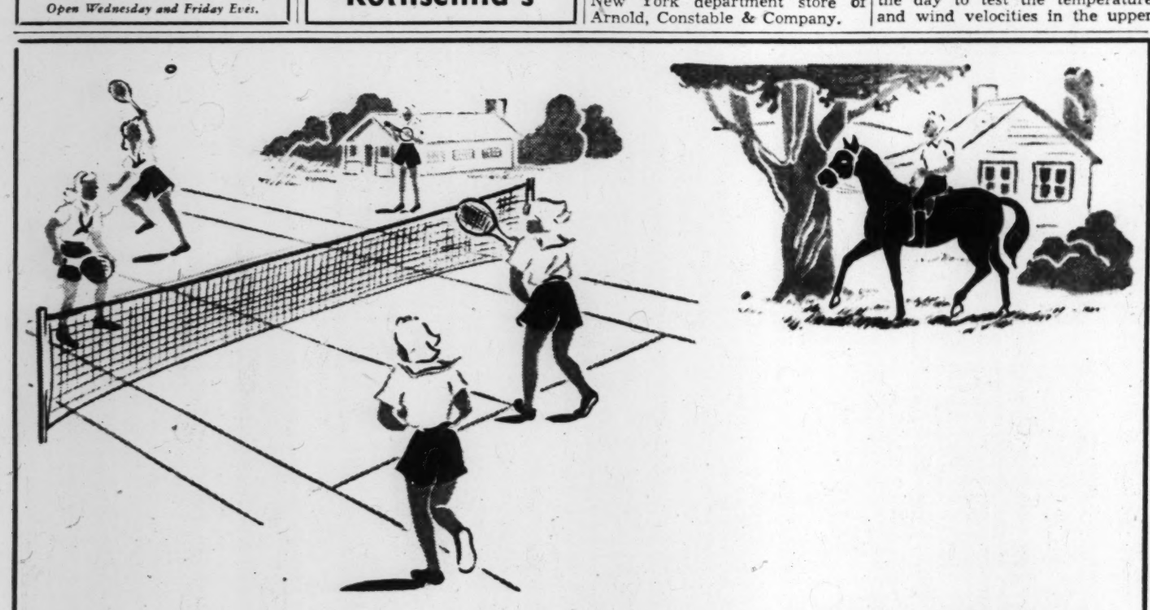

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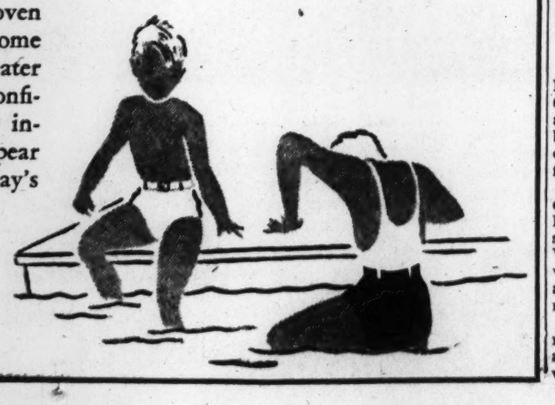
That this policy is helpful to our readers is proven by the number of letters we receive, telling of how some Monitor-selected camp has helped a child to greater alertness, orderliness, good posture, improved confidence and self-reliance. These camps invite your inquiries. Watch for their advertisements, which appear on Monday's page For Children, and on Thursday's page For Young People.



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British Troops Capture Madagascar Naval Base Despite Resistance of French

Continued from Page 1

parently had been captured by the Japanese on Corregidor and other Manila Bay forts.

The estimate was based on reports received up to April 15, a communiqué said, and did not take into consideration casualties which might have been suffered in the last three weeks.

The total included 2,275 naval personnel, 1,570 marines, 3,734 American soldiers, 1,280 Philippine scouts, 1,446 soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, and 1,269 casuals, including civilians and individuals not otherwise classified.

The Communqué was issued at a press conference by the Under-Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, who said that Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, commanding the American-Filipino forces, presumably was among those captured.

Following is the text of the communiqué:

1. Philippine theater:

The total of soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilians on Corregidor and the other fortified islands in Manila Bay at the time of their capture by the Japanese is estimated to be approximately 11,574. This estimate is based on reports received up to April 15, 1942, and does not take into consideration casualties which may have been suffered since that time.

This number includes 2,275 naval personnel, 1,570 Marines, 3,734 American soldiers, 1,280 Philippine Scouts, 1,446 soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, and 1,269 casuals, including civilians and individuals not otherwise classified.

No communication has been received from the Philippines by the War Department since early in the morning of May 6. It is presumed that all persons on the four fortified islands are now prisoners of war.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Mr. Patterson said that "the defense of Corregidor, as the defense of Bataan, was a most gallant exploit in American history." He added: "It compares with the defense of Charleston in the Revolution in 1780, when the defending forces finally had to yield to greatly superior numbers, and with the defense of Petersburg by Lee's army in 1864."

Mr. Patterson said the War Department had received a vast number of inquiries from relatives and friends of men in the Philippines, and that as soon as it received any information on casualties in the Philippines, or received the names of men taken prisoner by the Japanese, the families of the men would be notified immediately by telegram.

Madagascar

Strong British land and naval forces have captured the Diego Suarez naval base and surrounding territory on the strategic north tip of the French island of Madagascar at a cost of something more than 1,000 men, it was announced in London.

Occupation of that key point on the Indian Ocean supply routes, to prevent its falling into Axis hands, was accomplished 48 hours after British Commandos, marines and soldiers landed at dawn Tuesday, but only after one assault had been thrown back Wednesday morning by hard-fighting colonial troops and seamen loyal to the Vichy French Regime.

The French said the British force included 23 warcraft, of which five were of heavy tonnage —signifying battleships or large cruisers.

The War Office, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Information and Prime Minister Churchill contributed to details of the quick conquest, which began with a landing on the northwest side of the island at Courrier Bay and progressed eastward to the successive capture of the village of Diego, the chief town, Antsirana, and the Diego Suarez Naval Base.

Surrender terms are being drafted, and the British naval squadron will enter the main harbor as soon as mines have been swept up.

It was uncertain whether the surrender in the Diego Suarez area meant the end of all resistance, but informed sources expressed belief that the bulk of the fully equipped and trained Vichy troops on Madagascar had been engaged in the defense of Diego Suarez and, therefore, few would be left to fight elsewhere.

On the other hand, some observers felt the island's French and native population of 5,000,000 might be able to offer opposition at Tananarive, the Capital, on a plateau in the center of the island, and at Tullear, site of a big air base, in the southwest.

Landing in South:

It was disclosed that, in addition to the major landings at Courrier Bay, other forces went ashore at Ambararata Bay to the south.

Diplomatic circles in London were watching Vichy closely for retaliatory action by the Pierre Laval Government.

Free French quarters felt this might take the form of some naval aid to the Axis, probably the allocation of French cruisers and destroyers to the German Fleet.

However, informed British diplomatic sources expressed doubt whether the French Fleet "would fight with or for the Germans."

The Daily Express in London quoted the French Radio as saying that the 7,000-ton French cruisers Marseillaise and Lamotte-Pisquet, were missing since the British attack and that Vichy had expressed its belief that "they may either have joined the British or are trying to rejoin the French Fleet in Indo-China."

Informed sources here said they had heard no reports concerning the two ships.

The Express correspondent in Lisbon, Portugal, reported that French warships in home waters were being completely armed, "though the part they will be required to play in Laval's policy is not yet clear."

French reprisals were demanded by several of the newspaper in Nazi-controlled Paris.

The demands on the part of the German-dictated Paris press might be an indication of the course France's conquerors wish it to take.

Cri du Peuple said France no longer could claim rank among the great powers if its Government did not "hasten to draw the only possible consequences from the latest British aggression."

The newspaper commented that France still had a fleet, air force and Colonial Army capable of returning blows it had received.

Jacques Doriot, a leading pro-Nazi in Paris, was quoted as saying in a speech Wednesday at Bourges that France should not content itself with a purely defensive attitude. He said British ships in the Mediterranean were "exposed to retaliation."

Meanwhile, Col. Deneys Reitz, Deputy Premier of the Union of South Africa, in Johannesburg, said that an advance post of the Union was being established in Madagascar.

There has been no indication thus far that Union of South African forces are taking part in the fight to occupy the French-owned island off the East African Coast, but there has been considerable discussion that responsibility for its defense might fall to the Union as the nearest British territory.

"Madagascar must be held," Colonel Reitz said. "Our Allies have taken the initiative and now making a bridgehead. The least we can do is clear our decks for action because our very existence is at stake."

He said it might prove a difficult task to guard Madagascar's 3,000 miles of coastline.

Burma

A Japanese mechanized spearhead with warplane support has swept 25 miles along the famed Burma Road into Chinese territory and reached the town of Chefang, where heavy fighting is in progress, a Chinese Army spokesman announced in Chungking.

The spokesman said it was not clear how far the Japanese intended to penetrate Yunnan Province, which contains the Chinese section of the Burma Road, but the lightning drive to Chefang, so rapid the Chinese had no time to destroy the highway, raised speculation as to the prospects of a major offensive with Chungking, the Capital, as the objective.

En route, the Japanese completed occupation of Wanting, Chinese customs station at the Burma border at which the new Japanese invasion of China began two days ago.

For some weeks military observers have considered that Japan's next major move might be a campaign to knock Free China out of the war. This might take the form of a drive northeastward through Yunnan toward Chungking synchronized with other attacks from the old China fronts in Shansi, Honan, and Hupeh Provinces, northeast and east of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

In Tokyo, the Domei news agency quoted officials as declaring that the chief objective of the Burma campaign had been practically attained with the entry into Yunnan and occupation of Akyab on the Burma West Coast. This suggests that a major Japanese purpose was not merely to close the Burma Road to American and British aid to China but to use it as an avenue of invasion.

Fighting in Hunan:

The Chinese spokesman said fighting continued in southern Hunan Province, where the Japanese launched a series of attacks from Sinyang, 150 miles north of Hankow, late last month.

He insisted, however, that these operations were minor, the Japanese intention apparently being to give fresh troops battle practice and to forage for supplies.

British Ships Sunk

Loss of the 10,000-ton British cruiser Edinburgh and four convoyed merchantmen in a running sea fight along the Arctic supply lane to Soviet Russia was announced today by the Admiralty in London, which declared that 90 per cent of the convoy got through safely despite plane, warship, and U-boat attacks.

The attacks, severest from March 30 through April 2, cost the Germans one destroyer sun, another damaged severely, at least two dive bombers destroyed, and others perhaps damaged, the Admiralty said. Two British convoys were targets of the air, sea, and undersea assaults.

The Admiralty siad the Edinburgh, completed in 1939, was struck twice by torpedoes and "later had to be sunk by our own forces as towing was no longer practicable in the weaher conditions prevailing."

The fight apparently was the same reported three days ago by the German High Command, which said a 10,000-ton British cruiser had been sunk. This German version said six convoyed ships totaling 37,500 tons also were sent to the bottom in a furious running battle which lasted for several days. The Germans admitted the loss of five planes and said one destroyer "suffered serious damage."

Southwest Pacific

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced today that Japanese naval units were becoming increasingly active in the waters around New Britain. The significance of this activity is not yet clear. It may presage an invasion attack on Australia itself or perhaps a southward thrust against the vital United Nations' supply lines from the United States.

The announcement also reported activity by Japanese warships near Bougainville in the Solomon Islands, some 300 miles east of New Britain, where the enemy already has established bases. These vessels were "attacked successfully" by Allied bombers on Wednesday, the communiqué said, but it gave no details.

These developments emphasized the continued danger to Australia, although General MacArthur's headquarters reported diminishing Japanese air pressure on Port Moresby, Allied outpost on the south shore of New Guinea. Lessening of aerial attacks upon Port Moresby may be traceable to the hard blows dealt Japanese airdromes at Lae, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, and Rabaul, New Britain.

A headquarters spokesman said repeated attacks on these bases had cut sharply the potential striking power of the Japanese Air Force, and declared that to keep pace with the Allies' steadily increasing air strength the enemy must keep pouring in a steady stream of reinforcements.

The spokesman warned, however, that the danger of further southward penetration by the Japanese had not been removed, although their timetable may have been upset.

No Details Given:

General MacArthur's headquarters did not elaborate on the news concerning increased Japanese naval activity around New Britain, and there was no indication of the size of the units involved.

New Britain—where the Japanese have bases at Gasmata as well as Rabaul—lies about 550 miles airline northeast of Cape York, Australia.

The 100-mile waterway between New Britain and New Guinea, which lies to the west, is the natural gateway through which a seaborne thrust against Australia's East Coast would be launched. The Japanese have a measure of air control over this passage through their bases on either side of the strait.

In contemplating the possibility of such a Japanese thrust, observers took into account the fact that the fall of Corregidor had made Manila Harbor available to the enemy as a new base of operations and released men and equipment for duty elsewhere.

They recalled, too, that thus far in the war the Japanese have been quick to strike in a new direction after each success.

Meanwhile, the fall of Corregidor brought from General MacArthur a tribute to the men he personally commanded there before coming to Australia to become Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific.

"Corregidor needs no comment from me," General MacArthur's statement said. "It has sounded its own story at the mouth of its guns. It has scrolled its own epitaph on enemy tablets.

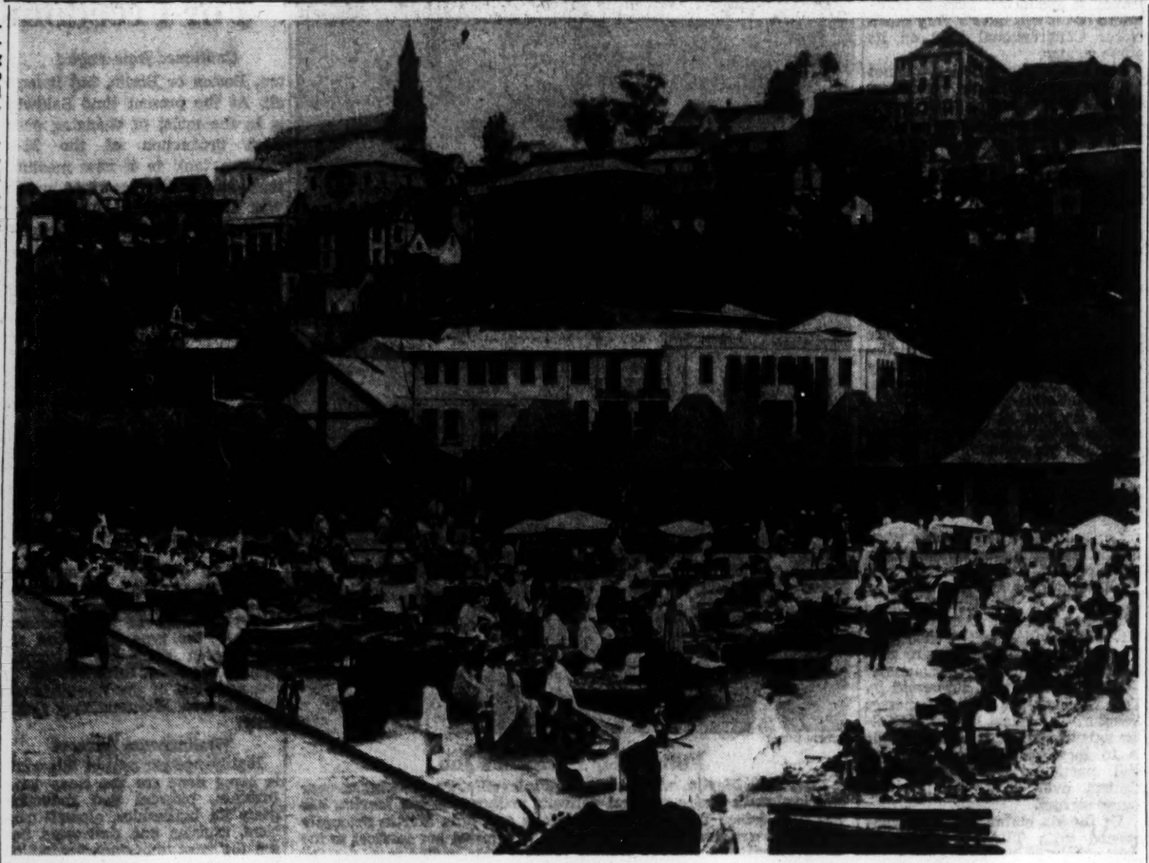
"But through the bloody haze of its last reverberating shot I shall always seem to see the vision of its grim, gaunt, and ghostly men still unafraid."

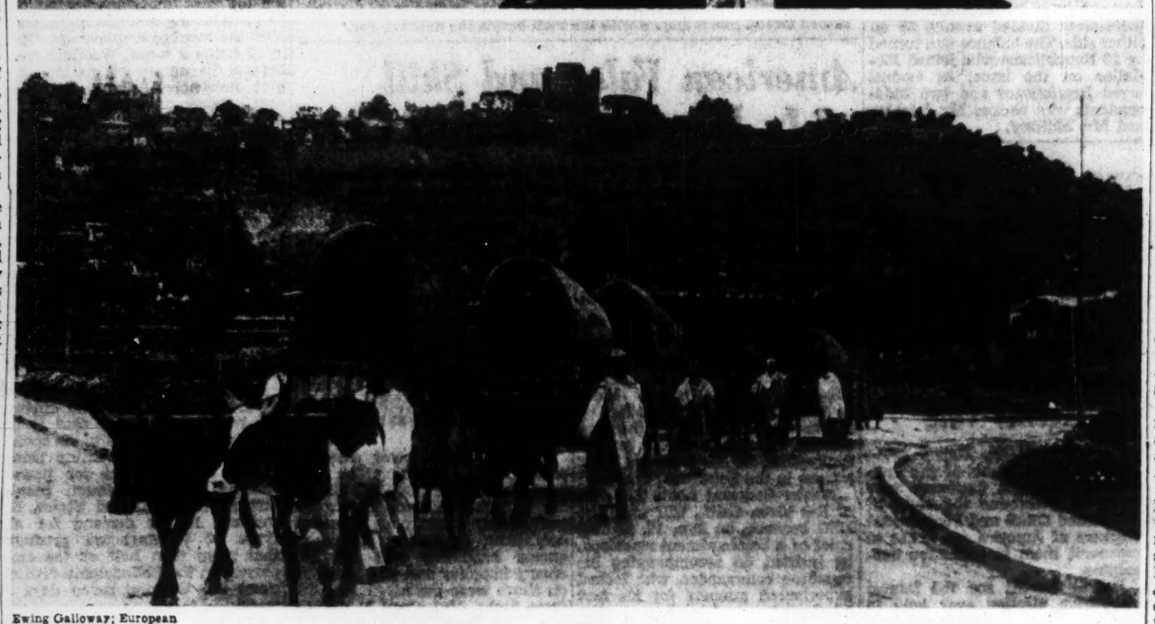
The Tokyo Radio carried an Imperial Headquarters announcement that Japanese forces had completed occupation of Corregidor and other fortified islands in Manila Bay at 8 a. m. today, Tokyo time (7 p. m. Wednesday, E. W. T.).

Japanese dispatches said Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and his staff surrendered to the Japanese on Malinta Hill, central point on the fortified island.

Tokyo disptaches also claimed Japanese forces operating on Mindanao Island in the Philippines had captured the eastern towns of Tamparan and Bubang.

Tamparan is 12 miles south of Dansalan, Capital of the Province of Lanao. Bubang is 4½ miles southeast of Dansalan.





Ewing Galloway; European

Scenes on Madagascar

Upper: Market place in Tananarive, Capital of the French island. Lower: Japanese farmers, who have settled on Madagascar, heading home with their bullock carts after taking produce to Tananarive for sale.

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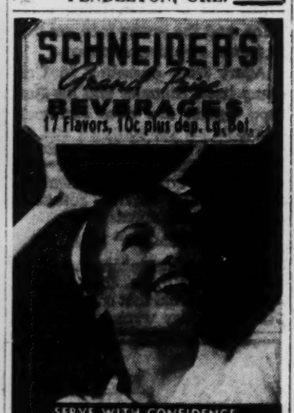
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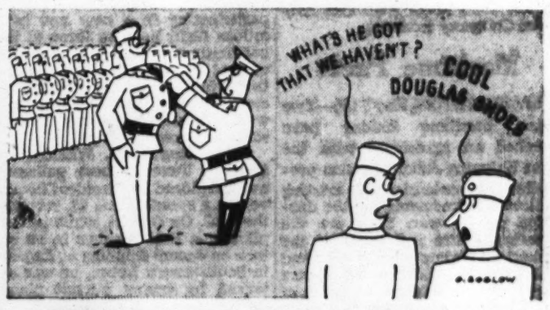

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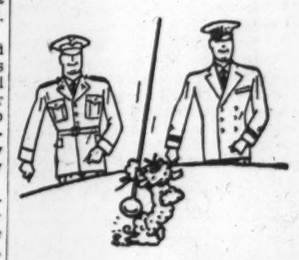
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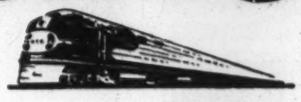
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TVA Powers Curtailed by Close Vote

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Congress has reversed a seven-year trend and for the first time since it created the Tennessee Valley Authority has curtailed its powers.

Authority earlier heaped on TVA has made it not only one of the engineering and social but one of the political wonders of America.

The vote was taken yesterday in the Senate as an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation bill and passed by a bare four-vote majority, 42 to 38. It was one of the bitterest rebuffs to President Roosevelt on the domestic front that his administration has recently received. It was administered over the opposition of Majority Leader Barkley and Minority Leader McNary. It developed after a break with the administration on TVA by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar who comes from Tennessee, the state in which the huge and heretofore semi-autonomous and self-governing corporation is centered, though it now touches, all told, six states. The McKellar controversy began when he objected last year to the building of Douglas Dam by TVA, and proposed four substitute smaller dams. He became engaged in a bitter row with William L. Batt of WPB and David E. Lilienthal, head of the three-man TVA board, whom he had previously supported. Mr. McKellar lost his fight on Douglas Dam, but the prospect now is that the McKellar-Lilienthal feud is just commencing and that a new TVA chapter is opening.

Triumph for McKellar

The issue was whether TVA would continue to control the use of the $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 receipts from its power sales, in its own revolving fund, as it has done since it started operating, or whether it should be required to turn this money over to the Treasury and hereafter secure Congressional approval for all money spent. By the closest kind of vote the Senate reversed a policy of seven years and approved the latter policy. It was a great personal triumph for Senator McKellar. Its practical effect is somewhat similar to taking away the symbolic latchkey from a youth who had hitherto been considered old enough to have his own.

The essence of the unusual relationship established between TVA and the Government has been its quasi-independent, self-governing, autonomous existence. This has made the object of continued study by political scientists, some of whom thought they saw in it a new type of publicly-owned corporation.

Senators Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, and Homer T. Bone (D), of Washington, who opposed the McKellar amendment, revealed in the debate yesterday that the Administration proposes to grant just such a revolving fund for the huge new Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dam authorities, which are about to be set up, as the TVA had, before yesterday's vote. Mr. Barkley declared that President Roosevelt has taken a personal interest in the development and "has spent altogether 20 or 30 hours on that subject, perhaps more." Mr. Bone confirmed the President's interest in the extension of the TVA idea to the other great power authorities.

Barkley Explains

"I have never been more interested in anything in my life," Mr. Barkley explained at one point. He declared:

"If utilities set up by the public with their own money are to compete with private utilities, which they have got to do, they must be able to operate and function all the time without interruption."

In day-by-day-competition, he argued, public sponsored utilities cannot rely upon the "whims or the change of views or the political complexion of Congress" compared to private companies, who need only consult "their own board of directors." Hitherto TVA has been kept out of politics, he asserted.

Senator McKellar pointed out that $36,000,000 has been added to TVA's normal appropriation, an amount believed to represent the Authority's 1943 receipts. The TVA will therefore have about as much money to spend this year as heretofore but it will have a very much closer Congressional hold on its purse strings.

The McKellar restriction was not included in the House version of the bill and there is some possibility that it may be deleted in conference.

'Violation of Taste'

Republican Leader McNary called the McKellar amendment "a violation of good taste and precedents and rules of the Senate."

Senator George W. Norris, father of the TVA act, earlier argued curtailment of TVA's autonomy would hamper its war work. Mr. Barkley argued it needed a free hand in negotiations for construction of a synthetic rubber factory and a phosphate plant in its area.

Mr. McKellar charged that TVA, which he has always heretofore supported, has never in seven years explained its expenditures to the general accounting office.

"Mr. Lilienthal," he charged, "has not permitted an audit of the TVA books."

He reviewed attacks made upon him in the fight over Douglas Dam and declared that more than half a billion dollars are now invested in TVA. "It is not Mr. Lilienthal's money, strange as that may seem to Mr. Lilienthal. It is the money of the American people. We are asking him to account for that money."

Mr. McKellar was supported by Tom Stewart, the other Tennessee Senator. The effect of the McKellar amendment, if it goes through, is to increase the Congressional, and particularly the Senatorial control over TVA, through the purse strings.

Of the six states primarily concerned with TVA, the Senators split evenly on the vote. Democrats themselves divided evenly, 29 on either side. The balance was turned by 13 Republicans who joined McKellar on the issue, as against seven Republicans and two Independents who backed Mr. Barkley and Mr. McNary.

General Motors to Obey

Continued from Page 1

told General Motors officials that "as a lawyer I know what contempt is. It's my judgment the General Motors Corporation stands in contempt of a tribunal set up by the President of the United States in time of war. . . . General Motors Corporation stands engaged in a sitdown strike . . . defying not only this Board but the President of the United States. I have no doubt what the people of the United States will say of this contemptuous position.

In his statement which suddenly ended the hearing, Mr. Wilson pleaded that the case be settled on a practical rather than a technical basis and declared: "I say we do not mean to reflect upon the Board."

He called for an immediate return to the job of war production and the meeting broke up with applause by members of the Board.

Agents Vote

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7 (AP)—Four thousand agents of the Prudential Insurance Company vote today to determine the right of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (C. I. O.) to represent them in collective bargaining.

Polling booths for the largest state-wide election ever held in the insurance field are at New York City, Buffalo, Jamestown, Poughkeepsie, Middletown, Albany, Syracuse, Binghamton, Rochester, Elmira and Utica.

Ballots will be tallied May 19.

Drivers to Return

SANTA MONICA, Calif., May 7 (AP)—Edward H. Fitzgerald, Federal Conciliation Commissioner, said last night that 130 striking drivers and mechanics of the Bay Cities Transit Co. had voted to return to work.

"The strikers and company officials agreed to ask Dr. John R. Steelman, National Director of Conciliation, to appoint an arbiter and to abide by the arbiter's decision," said Mr. Fitzgerald.

The transit company serves about 20,000 passengers daily, among them North American Aviation Company workers.

Maritime Pacts

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Two more maritime unions have reached an agreement with the War Shipping Administration providing for extension of existing collective agreements for the duration of the war. They are the Masters, Mates and Pilots of the American Federation of Labor and the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Six unions have now signed statements of policy with the administration, leaving only the CIO National Maritime Union to complete the roster.

The Mail Goes Through

International

Filling Her Husband's Job

Mrs. Elsie Martin, who lives near Finleyville, Pa., has taken over her husband's duties as rural delivery mailman. Ralph Martin, her husband, joined the United States Navy and Mrs. Martin promptly decided it was time for her to help out by offering her services to the Government and thereby freeing another able-bodied man for the armed forces. She is shown with the mail beside the delivery car.

American Valor and Skill In Handling Aircraft Cited

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—New tales of valor in combat and the skillful handling of planes under difficult conditions emerged today from the terse and formal phrases of official citations as the War Department conferred decorations on 16 officers and an enlisted men of the Army Air Forces.

Some of the eight Distinguished Service Crosses and 11 Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded for courage in the face of shattering enemy fire in the first attacks on Clark Field in the Philippines, others were for later actions in the Southwest Pacific.

Master Sergeant Louis T. Silva, of Rio Vista, Calif., will wear the DSC because, on Jan. 17, as line chief of a bombardment squadron, he insisted on accompanying his squadron commander, who lacked experienced gunners for his first mission after arriving in a combat area. When the formation bombed enemy shipping off Menado, N. E. I., it was attacked by 15 enemy pursuit planes. Sergeant Silva not only manned his gun coolly, reloading several times during the 40-minute battle and destroying at least three of the enemy pursuit craft, but he took time out to remove the tail gunner to the forward part of the bomber.

DSC and DFC

Posthumously, the DSC and DFC both were awarded to Maj. Stanley K. Robinson, of Morgantown, W. Va. On Jan. 27, less than a week after his arrival in a combat area, Major Robinson led his fourth mission against enemy shipping, forcing the bombing run through against heavy anti-aircraft fire and strong pursuit attacks, sinking one large transport, hitting another and damaging a cruiser. Two days later, having been directed not to fly for several days, he insisted on participating in a new and hazardous flight because three of the bombardment crews were entering combat for the first time. He led the formation to the target successfully, but on the return trip was attacked by enemy pursuit ships and crashed at sea.

Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless, of Menard, Texas, whose gallantry was mentioned by President Roosevelt in a speech April 28, received the DSC. On Dec. 14, while he was piloting a B-17 bomber in an attack on enemy shipping at Legaspi in Southeastern Luzon, he was attacked by enemy pursuit planes for 25 minutes. All four of his gunners were wounded and one engine was put out of commission. Returning to his base in semi-darkness, with three flat tires, he brought his plane down in a small, barricaded field.

Carried Through

Capt. Walter R. Ford, of Alameda, Calif., knew there was a shortage of pilots, and concealed his illness to participate in an attack on enemy shipping in the Gulf of Davao on Dec. 22. The flight was over 1,500 miles of ocean, and involved a night landing for refueling, but Captain Ford carried through and returned to his base. He received the DFC.

Chaplain (First Lieutenant) Joseph F. Lafleur, of Abbeville, La., and Maj. Luther C. Heidger, Medical Corps, of Stratford, Conn., were decorated with the DSC for their courageous ministrations to the wounded in the midst of the initial bombing attack on Clark Field on Dec. 8. Both refused to seek shelter, despite the strafing by pursuit planes.

Capt. Elmer L. Parsel, of Plymouth, Ohio, whose passing on with eight other officers and men of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's command on April 2 was announced yesterday in New Delhi, India, was cited with Capt. Donald M. Keiser, of McComb, Ohio, Capt. Edward C. Teats, of Sharpsburg, Pa., and First Lieutenant Earl R. Tash, of Walla Walla, Wash., for a long and hazardous bombing mission against Japanese shipping in the Philippines from a base in the Indies. All received the DFC.

32 Hours of Flying

Their first objective, after a trip of 1,500 miles, was the Gulf of Davao, where they damaged several ships and started numerous fires along the shore. Landing after dark at a Philippine field, they refueled and reloaded, and proceeded to Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, bombing transports there, returning to their base after nearly 32 hours of continuous flight. This mission began on Dec. 22.

Captain Keiser was cited a second time, receiving the Oak Leaf cluster for his DFC ribbon, for a flight on Jan. 7, through particularly hazardous weather conditions, to Davao, where an enemy battleship was hit and enemy supplies and gun positions on shore were destroyed. For this same flight, Maj. Cecil E. Combs, of Dallas, Texas, and Capt. Patrick W. McIntyre, of West Lafayette, Ind., also received the DFC.

Others citations were:

Capt. James J. Connally, Waco, Texas, DFC for a bombing mission to Jolo, P. I., in the face of severe equatorial thunderstorms and poor visibility. An enemy tanker of 15,000 tons was destroyed, and Captain Connally then led his formation to a base after dark and evacuated 23 pilots.

DSC for Heroism

Capt. Fred T. Crimmins, of Fort Douglas, Utah, DSC for heroism at Clark Field during the initial attack on Dec. 8. Captain Crimmins ran through the strafing fire of enemy pursuit craft to a hangar, started the engines of his plane in an effort to taxi it to a place of safety. However, when he brought it into the open, enemy dive-bombers machine-gunned him and destroyed his plane.

Maj. David R. Gibbs, of Albuquerque, N. M., posthumous award of the DSC. During the initial Clark Field attack, lasting nearly two hours, Major Gibbs proceeded on foot to the dispersed positions of his command, and stood in the open directing the defense and protection of equipment and supervising the operations of the ground crews. Four days later he started a flight "of extreme military importance," and has been missing since then.

Capt. Alvin J. Mueller, of Seguin, Texas, DSC. During a bombing attack on Davao, his plane was hit twice by anti-aircraft bursts, and shortly afterward the two bombers of the formation were attacked by pursuit planes. The leader's plane lost an engine, and his tail gunner was killed. Captain Mueller held position, and fought off the attacking planes for 20 minutes. On the return to the field, the effectiveness of his protection of the leader was evidenced by the hits—the leader's plane had hardly more than a dozen scars, Captain Mueller's more than a hundred.

Capt. George E. Schaetzel, Long Beach, Calif., DFC. Leader of a bombing mission against Davao, Captain Schaetzel completed the run and led his formation back to its base over 1,000 miles of open sea, despite the fact that enemy fire killed one of his gunners and knocked out one of the plane's four engines.

All the decorations were awarded on the recommendation of Lieut Gen. George H. Brett, Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific.

Pair of Calgary Girls Get Shoe-Shine Jobs

CALGARY, Alberta, (CP) — There is a new occupation for women resulting from the war. Miss Audrey Hudson and Miss Olga Barnstron, Calgary girls, are the first shoe-shine girls here. They made their appearance recently in two separate shoe-shining parlors on a main business street.

Philadelphia Pulsing Forge For Freedom

Continued from Page 1

ton, Boston or Berlin, but it isn't all. At the present time Baldwin is in the midst of changing over from production of the M-3 medium tank to a new medium tank. As officially described by the War Department in Washington, this tank is a marked improvement over its predecessor, having a lower silhouette and carrying its 75-mm. gun in a power-driven turret instead of at the side. The tank is welded together, not riveted, and its armor slope has been readjusted to slough off more enemy shells. Baldwin officials promise that the change will be made without the slightest drop in output.

In addition to production of medium and heavy tanks, Baldwin had doubled its production of steam locomotives in the past six months and is turning out war material ranging all the way from Army guns to driving gear for battleships.

Side by side with their mass production capacity, the plants of the Philadelphia district are doing a vast amount of high-precision work of the type which has always been done by extremely skilled workers. Such actvity is characteristic of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Westinghouse Increase

Eighty-five per cent of this work is being done for the Navy with turbines, blowers and reduction gears for battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers being the most important production items. Working day and night, and with the average employee putting in 52 hours a week, Westinghouse boosted its output of marine engine horsepower nearly 800 per cent between 1939 and 1942. It is expected to rise another third during the coming year.

Steadily, week by week, Westinghouse has converted more and more of the facilities of its 30 separate plants in 23 different cities to war work until today the company is on a 95 per cent war basis. Unlike so many other war-basis companies, Westinghouse has little trouble getting materials since 98 per cent of its work has such a high priority rating that the War Production Board makes perfectly sure that its plants have all the materials they need.

Although the great bulk of Westinghouse work is on naval orders, the remaining 15 per cent is of the utmost importance to the country's war effort, consisting principally of equipment for power stations and aluminum plants throughout the United States. So insistent is the demand for all types of Westinghouse products that more than half of the employees in the Philadelphia district plant are working seven days a week.

Between them, Baldwin and Westinghouse are typical examples of this area's war effort. At Baldwin one receives the impression of mass production, while at Westinghouse the impression is one of infinite pains being taken with work of the most highly technical nature.

Unemployment Hits The WPA in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oregon

With the nation keyed to high gear production and an urgent need for workers in the once-idle and the new victory factories and plants, the WPA, created essentially to alleviate unemployment problems, now has unemployment problems of its own.

In Oregon, men who were once on the WPA pay-roll, have secured jobs in the shipyards and other war industries. Because of the resultant shortage of workers, the WPA has been forced to cease operations here.

Harrison E. Devereaux, State WPA Administrator, and Jack Shirley, District Director, reported that they no longer can get the men for WPA work, and that the employment service is attracting men to the shipyards and other war industries, which, the two men say, after all, come first in the national victory effort.

Mr. Devereaux stated that the few men who remain on the WPA pay roll will be employed to remove the steel streetcar rails from the streets which are no longer traversed by trolleys, if a project which his office has under way is approved.

Single-Salary Plan Ends Florida Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A new single-salary schedule "applicable alike to all teachers in the public school system of Duval County regardless of race or color" was put into effect recently when the local school board answered litigation brought by Negro teachers demanding the same basic pay received by white teachers

Under the new system all new teachers must be examined, and all employed teachers are entitled to reclassification. Any applicant falling below 70 per cent on the examination is ineligible for appointment. Salaries will be determined by certification and scholastic training entirely regardless of race or color, according to W. Daniel Boyd, Superintendent.

The school officials requested that the complaint be dismissed.

Germany From Within: Gestapo's Power Rising

Continued from Page 1

cording to reliable foreign diplomatic reports received here, that Hitler had been forced to make sweeping changes in the internal situation in Germany before he delivered his last speech on April 27.

Army and SS in Strife

The antagonism between Army leaders and the SS forces became so serious that Hitler was compelled to set up a balance between these opposing forces. While it is admitted in Berlin that Himmler has become more powerful since the discharge of Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Hitler has worked during the last few months to appease the more conservative group in Germany. A number of Generals who had been retired have been brought back into service, and it is noticeable that the influence of Marshal Hermann Göring has diminished as that of Himmler has increased.

According to the latest reports Himmler is now the most powerful man in the Reich after Hitler, and this may explain the outbreak of repression executions throughout German-occupied Europe lately.

Sabotage Intensified

For example, following the St. Nazaire raid several hundred Frenchman appear to have been executed, and in Hungary on April 11 three men were hanged for sabotage in armaments works in the town of Gyor.

Many Hungarian peasants have also been executed recently on the same charge. In Rumania also wholesale arrests have been made lately, especially among followers of Dr. Juliu Maniu, Transylvanian Peasant Party leader, and the late Chief of the Rumanian Army Staff Gen. Joseph Jacobici has also been placed under arrest.

Faced with growing dissatisfaction in Germany itself Hitler, backed by Himmler, now seems bent on stamping out all possible resistance and opposition.

Unsure of Future

According to neutral reports reaching here this promised reign of terror doesn't encourage the German nation already depressed by Hitler's last speech and by the hardship of last winter, but it would be folly to anticipate any large-scale resistance against Hitler and his regime in Germany itself at this moment.

As on neutral traveler told me: "The Germans are frightened. They are unsure of the future but because of this they cling to Hitler as their only hope."

Consequently most Germans will submit to Hitler's new decrees and his new measures to speed up production and stamp out any acts of sabotage or attempts to alleviate the present economic distress in the country.

Examples of the new regime in Germany are shown by reports recently published in the German papers. For example, the Neues Wiener Tageblatt published on April 12 said that Viktor Martin Hetzog was sentenced to capital punishment for complicity in stealing 1,800 tons of steel from different factories in which he worked since 1940.

Secret Reign of Terror

Faced with uncertainties of the coming spring offensive on the Russian front, Hitler has assumed sweeping legal powers, and the secret reign of terror has already begun in Germany and occupied territories.

Distrust and suspicion reign in the territories of the Reich and the police now act on the slightest suspicions. For example, following the Augsburg raid, the police in Vienna arrested two young men from Augsburg as "suspicious characters." One of them, Ernst Votter, shot at the policemen and killed one of them. More police came, and the young men are now in prison awaiting sentence.

Apart from operating in Germany itself Himmler and his Gestapo agents are now extremely active in all the occupied and allied countries, and last week all foreign visitors in Rumania were temporarily arrested and searched in case they carried forbidden papers and documents.

Still "Hypnotised" by Hitler

The same procedure has been adopted in Bulgaria. Travelers arriving here from that country complain that they were stripped and searched at Svilingrad by Gestapo agents.

All these reports about conditions inside Germany and the occupied territories indicate that the Nazis are nervous, but one must not underestimate their strength. Unrest and discontent may be growing in Germany itself, but the majority of Germans are still hypnotized by Hitler, and their sufferings aren't great enough to force them to break out into open revolt.

Still, the morale of the German people is beginning to crack, but it will need more RAF raids, more reverses on the Russian front, more economic shortages before the German people at last awake from their drugged dreams of conquest into which Hitler plunged them 2½ years ago.

Meanwhile neutral countries and occupied nations are encouraged by the persistent reports of troubles and the lowering morale in Germany itself, and undoubtedly all these elements will create more difficulties for Hitler.

Canadian's Troop Plane Accepted as U. S. Model

KINGSTON, Ontario, May 7 (AP)—Frank Dobson, a 1932 graduate of Queen's University, is the designer of a special troop-carrying type of aircraft recently accepted by the United States Government, University officials said yesterday.

Following his graduation Mr. Dobson did special work in aeronautical theory for two years at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Göttingen, Germany.

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Churchill Reports to Commons On Strategy at Madagascar

LONDON, May 7 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that a protocol was being drawn up between the Commanders in Madagascar and that the British fleet was expected to enter Diego Suarez harbor about 3:30 p. m. today.

The Prime Minister was apparently starting what Sir Stafford Cripps announced earlier would be a two-day House of Commons public debate on the war.

Mr. Churchill said the first assault on French positions Wednesday resulted in losses which might have exceeded 1,000 men but that an attack last night captured the objective.

He disclosed that preparations for occupation of the big island in the Indian Ocean had been under way for three months.

In order to prevent bloodshed so far as possible, very strong forces of all arms were employed, the Prime Minister stated.

The French naval and military commanders have surrendered and Diego Suarez harbor has been captured, he asserted.

"We trust the French nation will in time to come regard this episode as a recognizable step in the liberation of their country, including Alsace-Lorraine, from the German yoke," Mr. Churchill declared.

Mr. Churchill's statement said:

"Landings were, as already made public, successfully accomplished, and by Wednesday evening our troops were in contact with French forces in and before Diego Suarez and before the promontory of Antsirana and the promontory of Oranjia.

"The first assault on the Antsirana position at dawn yesterday was repulsed with losses that may have exceeded 1,000 men, but Major General Sturges of the Royal Marines, who commands the troops on the island, attacked during last night and captured the promontory of Antsirana. . . .

Attack on Shore Batteries

"Early this morning a further attack was made on batteries at Oranjia in the entrance to the harbor.

"Minesweepers, forming part of the powerful covering force left under Admiral Seyfret, which had been assembled, had already begun their work and it is expected that the fleet will enter the harbor about 3:30 this afternoon.

"These operations, which are not without risks of various kinds, have been carried out with great dash and vigor.

"The French also fought with great gallantry and discipline. We grieve that bloodshed has occurred between troops of our two countries whose peoples at heart are united against the common foe. . . ."

The prospect of new campaigns also was mentioned by Prime Minister Churchill yesterday in a letter to Lieut. Commander L. W. Joynson-Hicks, Conservative candidate for Parliament in Chichester.

"The time approaches when our accumulated strength will be matched against our enemies in every theater of war," Mr. Churchill wrote.

He also said the Government had "molded the nation from a condition of relative defenselessness into a mighty instrument of offense."

Army Needs Miners

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—The Government rejected today proposals that, in order to avert coal rationing, thousands of miners be released from the British Army "on the eve perhaps of great new campaigns."

As Cabinet spokesman, Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons that release of enough men to produce the 10,000,000 tons of coal which the Government hopes to save by rationing "would mean blotting out whole battalions of some of the finest regiments in the British Army."

Mr. Dalton said plans already had been made to release 7,000 miners from the Army and obtain 4,000 more from the ranks of civil defense workers and industry, but declared that without rationing many times that number would have to be taken from the Army for work in the pits.

"What sort of echo," he asked, "would be raised in Washington and Moscow if the Army were weakened further at this time simply to avoid inconvenience to civilians."

Mr. Dalton said that "the Battle of the Atlantic is still in a very critical stage" and it was essential that shipping space be saved by using domestic coal.

The House of Commons meanwhile voted 148 to 113 today to refer to its Committee of Privileges a speech by Mr. John McGovern, one of the three anti-Government Independent Labor M.P.'s, in which he stated that British shipping losses during each of the last two months were over 800,000 tons.

Army Gets Canine Sentries

Wide World

"Who Goes There"

Sergeant M. W. Durion of Fort Hancock, N. J., photographed with some of the Army's new dog recruits in a reconnaissance car before starting out on a tour of sentry duty.

Second-Front Call Renewed

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook in an interview appearing in the News Chronicle today renewed demands for opening a second front against the Axis and said he was taking the hopeful view that "in due course it will become a reality."

"A second front is of course the business of the General Staff," the publisher and former Cabinet Member said. "They know where to strike and there is plenty of room for choice. A 2,000-mile coastline, for instance, for a seaborne invasion; half a dozen captive countries where an airborne invasion is a possibility. Note the resistance of the partisans in Yugoslavia.

"The American front was certainly quick to grasp the implication of the second front and the whole press responds to the appeal for help to Russia in every direction."

When Lord Beaverbrook made a public appeal for opening of a second front in a speech in the United States recently he was widely criticized at home.

Resting at his country home now after returning from the United States, Lord Beaverbrook took occasion in the interview to reply to some Britons who have said that help to Russia in the past had interfered with assistance to Singapore.

"The fall of Singapore," he said, "was due to our failure years ago to make adequate preparations to resist attack from the mainland. Another reason was that the Japanese line of communications was 3,000 nautical miles and the British line 12,000.

"I don't advocate support for Russia for any other reason than the sound British principle to seize every opportunity for bringing the war to a successful conclusion."

Lord Beaverbrook praised the American determination to assist the Australian defense "to the utmost limit. . . ."

"Britain, of course, is doing everything possible," he said. "We owe a lot to the Australians. But what an excellent help and a great comfort to us is this American assistance to Australia."

The publisher declined to comment on his plans—if any—for a return to public life. In many quarters he is expected to resume a more active role in the management of his newspapers, the Daily Express and the Evening Standard.

Radio Reporter Sees Japan Weakest in Defense Tactics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—If the Japanese are forced to withdraw on any front by the United Nations forces, there is a good chance that their retreats will be routs, in the opinion of Cecil Brown, CBS correspondent who covered the fighting in the Battle of Malaya.

While the Japanese have proved excellent in attack, they will prove weak in defense, Mr. Brown declares in an article in Life Magazine this week.

"The Japanese soldier has courage, but when trapped or forced to retreat, he often shows abject fear," he says. Pointing out that Japanese troops have not been trained in withdrawal tactics, Mr. Brown, who had plenty of opportunity to observe Japan's Army at work, offered as a reason that the Japanese commanders had supreme faith in their offensive invincibility.

Japanese Soldiers

Describing the individual abilities of the Nipponese fighting men Mr. Brown finds them to be capable soldiers, easy to command, very good at looking after themselves, physically hard and well trained. Many of them have never known any other training than militarism. They are tenacious and thorough on detail, Mr. Brown states.

At the same time, he adds, they are unimaginative and rather slow mentally. And while they show good discipline on the firing lines, off duty they are "brutal and licentious," and officers make no attempt to check the brutality of their men countenancing all sorts of barbaric practices.

Offering a detailed and well-balanced picture of the Japanese military organizations, its tactics and its machine, Mr. Brown writes that a year after the European war began Japan reorganized its army set-up. All combatant officers, he says, were placed on a general list, with abolition of titular distinctions, forming a sort of officers pool.

This, Mr. Brown explains, "gave greater scope to a fluid reorganization of Japanese officer personnel, cut through red tape involved in transfers of officers and men from one type of combat work to another, and made it difficult for intelligence officers of other nations to identify troop movements through officer classification."

Japanese Strategy

"The Japanese have been able to organize co-ordination between units and consolidate their position in order to jump to the next point to a degree not equalled by the Germans," Mr. Brown states.

Referring to the air bombardment and sinking of the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales off Malaya, he states that this operation was carried out by Japanese airmen with "skill and organization not attempted and not even conceived, by either the Germans or British, from whom they adopted their notions of torpedo-carrying aircraft."

Mr. Brown, however, points out also that Japanese landing operations have not really met effective competition and "therefore the Japanese in some instances look a lot better than they might otherwise."

"One of the most effective phases of Japanese landing tactics," Mr. Brown writes, "is their extraordinary use of sampans, fishing boats, and small craft of all types and sizes. In the fight in China, these small craft were often brought in tows from Japan. In Malaya the Japs seized small craft all along the coast and used the Malayan proas and sampans and junks for their operations."

Pointing to the inability of the British to cope with these tactics in Malaya, Mr. Brown states that the British commanders of the Singapore fortress told him at the time that "we're too polite to seize the craft and the individual officer will not act because he is afraid that he'll be billed for five or ten pounds damages."

Mr. Brown declares that Japanese have already used gas in their warfare in China, taking care not to let the fact become known. He adds that the Japanese are fully prepared to use gas at any moment in their present struggle.

Apathy Blamed

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, May 7 (AP)—Sir Walter Booth-Gravely, former acting Governor of Burma, said here yesterday that apathy on the part of the British Government was responsible for Japanese successes in Burma.

Sir Walter said the regrettable story was the same as in Singapore—unpreparedness.

"As early as 1938 we tried to decide what we should do in the defense of Burma but our instructions were to prepare only for local defense. We were told we could rely on reinforcements against any external attack . . . it was not until about a year later when we set to work to do what we should have done before. But we realized how impossible it was at that time for Britain to send us anything."

Schooner Hooks Fish With Good Treads

By the Associated Press

An East Canadian Port, May 7

A fishing story but not the least fishy:

The crew of a schooner hooked a number of tires which had drifted to sea when a merchant ship was damaged in running aground off the Nova Scotia coast recently. One fisherman was reported to have received a reward of $475 for one lot.

Altogether 400 tires, most of the ship's cargo, were salvaged from the ship and the sea.

New York Studies Postwar Works Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7 — The United States has before it today the blueprints of a public works program by which its largest city, New York, proposes to bridge over the unemployment gap predicted for America when peace comes to write finis to the jobs of millions of soldiers and war plant workers.

Spurred on by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the City Planning Commission has produced a plan for postwar public construction which would spend a total of $628,005,182 enlarging, modernizing and beautifying the city's facilities.

The proposal, in line with the recommendations by the National Resources Planning Board, urging states and cities to begin listing essential and desirable public works to be accomplished over a five-year postwar period, would spend $117,180,793 for new public schools and improvement of existing structures, $78,527,082 for additions to the city colleges, $83,285,800 for completion of a sewage-disposal system to end the menace of harbor pollution, and other millions for improvements and extensions of the city's subways, parkways, parks, hospitals, and borough buildings.

Setting aside $21,611,575 of the total for completion of plans and specifications, the Commission suggested that the program be readied while the war continues. Hearings will be held at City Hall on May 13 on proposals to expand the 1942 capital budget to include planning funds for the program.

Only on the vital question of where the money is to come from was the Commission vague, Mr. La Guardia apparently expecting that Federal aid would be forthcoming in the postwar adjustment period, even as it was during the depression years, when the Triborough Bridge and other large structures were financed through Washington's assistance.

Stressing that the postwar period would see a slow, but steady, demobilization of the largest assemblage of fighting and producing man power ever known in the United States, the Mayor, in a letter to the Planning Commission a month ago, stressed the need for wide-awake planning now to avoid serious consequences from this readjustment.

"Just as the Army and Navy have their war plans divisions and work year after year on war plans, so should we civil officials be working on the plans for after the war, and work on these plans while the war is on," he wrote. "We will not have time to do it afterward."

In line with expectations that the postwar world will make New York a huge air terminal, the Commission included in its proposals the construction of three new seaplane landings at La Guardia Airport and six new North River piers for steamships. Among other specific additions for New York's physical plant were 69 elementary and high schools.

Residents of U. S. Housing Projects Face Higher Rents as Income Grows

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—A boost in rent or a move out notice is in store for many families living in the 60,000 Government slum clearance units.

The reason:

Rents are scaled to incomes, and comparative affluence has hit a large section of what was once the low-income group.

Federal officials, commenting on rent increases levied on half the tenants of a Toledo housing project and eviction requests served on 300 families in a Cleveland project, said they assumed the actions were taken by local authorities in accordance with the original plans for the subsidized dwellings.

"Washington didn't order any rent boosts," a United States Housing Authority official explained. "Local housing authorities are supposed to check up on tenants' incomes periodically and keep the rents in proportion to wages."

Fatter pay envelopes, overtime payments, and increased hiring by war plants have lifted the income of many families to the point where there is no justification for a subsidy at all, this source said, and in such cases families must be asked to find other lodgings.

The Federal officials said they knew of no instance, however, where a family was evicted if there was no place for it to go. These tenants ordinarily are placed in Class "X"—meaning they are living in the project on sufferance until they find other accommodations.

Even Federal rent ceilings, cutting rents back to levels of two or more months ago in specified areas, would not prevent increases in the slum-clearance projects, official sources said. Two court decisions—in Tonawanda, N. Y., and Washington, D. C.—held that ceilings do not apply to Government-subsidized rental payments, they pointed out.

Tons of War Crops Spoiling in Fields

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 7 (AP)—Hundreds of tons of valuable "war" crops are spoiling in the fields in South Jersey because of a harvest-time shortage of farm labor.

Thousands of dollars worth of asparagus—first major crop to be harvested this season in the northeast—already has gone to waste and agricultural extension agents foresee severe losses in other truck crops, many of them on the lend-lease list.

The plight of this rich farm belt may be an indication of what lies ahead for other farm areas heavily dependent upon migratory workers, U. S. Farm Security Administration aides said after a tour of the area yesterday.

In the past at harvest-time, families have trekked here by the thousands from southern states.

This year, the FSA says, the migration has been far below normal, presumably because of the draft, the lure of high wages in war industries and the shortage of tires and gasoline.

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The Home Forum

"Next Landing, Maysville!"

A PLACE CAN possess the heart. Maysville, Kentucky, has possessed mine for years; ever since I saw it for the first time from the boiler deck of the *Tom Greene*, when that fast little packet was running in the Charleston-Cincinnati trade. And ever since it's been a source of wonder to me that people don't go on talking about Maysville, as they talk about New Orleans, let us say, or Savannah, Georgia. I wonder that the C. & O. Railroad doesn't feature it, play it up a bit, as it plays up Williamsburg, Virginia. Of course, now that I begin to think about it, I see why. Maysville is simply the prettiest town in the Ohio Valley. It has a history, but that history has left no spectacular remains. Maysville is just quietly good, a place of charm that has never been publicized. Perhaps that fact is the secret of some of its charm.

* * *

"A very small town on the left of the Ohio, at the foot of a steep mountain," is the way General Collot described Maysville in 1796, when it was called Limestone. It's still a small town, some 6,000 in population, and it still lies compact and handsome between the river and the hills behind it. It faces the river, lying in the middle of one of the long sweeping bends of the Ohio River. The town is built in terraces which rise, one behind the other, up the hills. It's a brick town; it had a hundred houses, mostly brick, as early as 1817, and the brick has mellowed and the planted trees have grown large and high. Standing in front of its Greco-Roman courthouse, one warm summer day, I saw the spirit of the place, in the shape of a long lean Kentuckian, come across the street in front of me and open the door of his Model-T Ford.

"How old's the courthouse?" I asked him, looking up at the tower and cupola so prominent on the skylines of our towns and cities in the early decades of the nineteenth century. I knew perfectly well, but I wanted an excuse to make him talk.

* * *

He got into his car, draped his loose joints around the steering wheel, pushed his hat forward on his head from the back, and then considered my question. "I've heered tell," he said, "but blamed if I kin remember." He put his hands on the steering wheel preparatory to starting his car and driving off. "No, I can't remember. But it's pretty agy," he added, reflectively. And, in that soft Kentucky voice, the place had expressed itself. That was and is Kentucky and Maysville. Kentucky spoke in that voice as it speaks in the green of the tree against the warm mellow brick chimney in Eastman Johnson's genre picture, "Old Kentucky Home."

* * *

Maysville or Limestone (around 1800, the name was changed from Limestone to Maysville in honor of Colonel John May of Virginia, on whose land the town was built) has a dynamic and significant history. Today, Maysville hardly seems to lie at the crossroads of the nation; but, in the early decades of the last century, it literally did. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, it was the greatest shipping port on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh. The emigrants from the North, coming down the Ohio, usually disembarked at Maysville, from where Smith's wagon road led to the Blue Grass Country. There they met the emigrants who had come from Virginia and North Carolina through the Cumberland Gap. Barges came up the river from New Orleans to Maysville. The English traveler, John Palmer, describes the arrival in 1817 of a 100-ton barge from New Orleans at Maysville. The delighted owners saluted her with cannon. Maysville also lay on the principal overland route between the Ohio River and New Orleans, the famous Natchez Trace. Indeed, Maysville connected that famous trace with Zanes Trace, which ran east through Chillicothe and Zanesville to Wheeling.

In 1794, a line of mail keelboat packets was established between Wheeling and Limestone. Indeed, Limestone's prominence in keelboat days is affirmed in a stony dialogue between two keelboat crews passing each other above Limestone:

"Where you from?"
"Redstone."
"What's your lading?"
"Millstones."
"Who's your captain?"
"Whetstone."
"Where're you bound?"
"Limestone."

* * *

The last time I saw Maysville, I had about an hour there, in which I walked the length of Front Street, admiring the shapely brick houses of the 1830's, peering down the alleys which run straight back from Front to Second Street. Housewives looked out at me inquisitively from windows decorated with geraniums potted in tin cans; children, on the long high stoops, wondered why I stared at their houses. I admired the grilled iron balconies against the white painted brick. That iron, like the small shapely dormer windows, may well have come up the river from New Orleans in the days when the ladies got their French prints and lace berthas and West Indian fruits by steamboat from Creole merchants. The rat row of two-story-and-a-half brick houses on East Front Street, painted red, orange, white, gray, is architecturally the finest waterfront in the Ohio Valley, and I doubt if it can be matched anywhere on the inland waters.

As I walked downriver on Front Street, the houses improved socially but not architecturally. The houses got larger, the children fewer; there were lawns and shade trees. I stopped before one house in which a girl was playing Chopin on the piano, while the upriver breeze ruffled the white lace curtains in the long, down-to-the-floor windows. I had an impulse to stop, ring the bell, and tell the people in the house how much I liked their house and the music and the long view of the Ohio from under their shade trees. But convention doth make cowards of us all.

* * *

Instead, I left the house and the tinkle of the great square black piano I could see through the windows and retraced my steps, slowly rereading the story of Front Street, Maysville. I walked back, took a last close view of the rat row, and then strolled down the levee to watch some Negroes bathing above the paddle wheel of the steamboat which had brought me to Maysville. On this levee, on November 4, 1849, the steamboat *Herman* from Charleston, Virginia, landed forty-four Negro slaves on their way to the slave market in Lexington and the Blue Grass country. There they were probably sold down the river for labor in the cotton and rice fields of the Deep South. Today, free, the descendants of their contemporaries bathed happily in the river. As I stood there, thinking of the days when slaves were sold on court days in front of the lovely Doric-columned courthouse on Court and Third Street, I fell into talk with a white man, a former pantryman on a steamboat. Just as cowmen ride out to a passing trail herd, and circus men traipse out to every visiting circus, so old steamboatmen go down to the levee every time they hear a packet whistle for a landing.

* * *

When I spoke to the ex-pantryman about Front Street, he said: "They do everything but the right thing on Front Street," and from the slightly mechanical, already-formed-in-the-mind way he said it, I knew it was a piece of Maysville cant, part of the town's credo. I suppose Maysville is probably slightly ashamed, perhaps slightly amused at East Front Street and its "goin's-on," even if it is the finest waterfront left on the Western waters. If the people in Maysville knew of my admiration for their mellow town, they'd probably wonder why I didn't think more of those fine old houses on Third Street, west of Market, with their gracious porticos and double balconies. They are lovely: they are a large part of Maysville's charm, but that rat row along the waterfront fascinates me, is music to my eyes.

As vividly as a song, it brings back the days when The Point (as the settlers in the region often called Maysville when it was Limestone) used to be one of the busiest landings on the river, a port of entry in the Kentucky country for goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore and New Orleans, a stopping-place for the travelers, many of whom came all the way from Europe to see and record Maysville and Kentucky.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. JOHN AMORY, JR.: *A Portrait by Gilbert Stuart*

THE NAME OF Gilbert Stuart is often coupled with that of John Singleton Copley, for the two painters left an invaluable repertoire of portraits of prominent Americans of the pre-Revolutionary and early Republican eras.

Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828), the son of a snuff-grinder, was born in Rhode Island. While still a child, he was taken to England to study painting, and after experiencing some trials he was fortunate enough to become the protégé of Benjamin West. Stuart soon gained popularity in England; but his many commissions were not enough to provide amply for his extravagant manner of living. He returned to America in the hope of painting the first President, and the Stuart portraits of Washington are now the most treasured of his likenesses.

Gilbert Stuart settled in Boston in 1805. In 1806 he painted this portrait of Mrs. John Amory, Jr., the daughter of Colonel Levi and Katherine Willard of Worcester, Massachusetts. Her portrait was painted in the typical Stuart manner with a thin transparent application of pigment and an assured though broad treatment of details. Stuart painted after the manner of the English, and his American pictures are more suave and sophisticated than those of Copley.

This portrait hangs in the M. and M. Karolik Collection, recently acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

By Blackfriars Bridge

The cathedral at Canterbury
  Towering in stone
Broods in queenly grace
  Upon her ancient town.
Her bells ring over the grassy close
  And all the countryside,
Calling to every man that his trust in God
  Be deep and quiet as the stream that flows
Under Blackfriars Bridge, hard by.

ROGER CHALLIS

Der wahre Geist der Behilflichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE VIELE ernste Menschen sich sehnen, mehr von jenem wahren Geist der Behilflichkeit auszudrücken, der menschlichen Befürchtungen und Mängeln Abhilfe bringt! Und groß in der Tat ist das Bedürfnis nach der geistigen Ermutigung, die unsere Bemühung, den scheinbaren Angriffen des Bösen mutig entgegenzutreten, unterstützt. Aber manchmal hindert ein begrenzter persönlicher Sinn des Guten und der vollen Fähigkeiten des Menschen das aufrichtige Verlangen, behilflich zu sein. Vielleicht horcht man auf den trügerischen sterblichen Vorwand, daß man nicht gut genug sei, anderen zu helfen, oder daß das Gute, das man tun kann, zu unbedeutend sei, das Allgemeinwohl merklich zu beeinflussen. Vermeintlicher Mangel an Zeit, an Anteilnahme oder Mitgefühl kann sogar die Segnungen selbstloser Tätigkeit vorübergehend verdunkeln. Wer im rechten Verständnis Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott Fortschritt macht, bringt Hoffnung, Frohsinn und Frieden in das Leben anderer. Besorgnis, Verlust, Krankheit und die Folgen der Sünde sind Annahmeirrtümer, die verschwinden, wenn man das Licht der Wahrheit und der Liebe auf sie einwirken läßt.

Jesus gebrauchte oft ein Gleichnis, um anderen die Anwendbarkeit seiner göttlichen Lehre klarzumachen. Im 10. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Lukas ist erzählt, wie der Meister durch das Gleichnis vom barmherzigen Samariter die Selbstrechtfertigung rügte, die ein Schriftgelehrter ausdrückte. In dem Gleichnis heißt es, daß ein Mensch auf seinem Wege von Jerusalem nach Jericho von Mördern überfallen und beraubt wurde. Ein Priester und ein Levit, die denselben Weg gingen, sahen den bejammernswerten Zustand des Mannes; aber anstatt ihm zu helfen, „gingen sie vorüber". Ein des Weges kommender Samariter sah seine große Not, und es „jammerte ihn sein, ging zu ihm, verband ihm seine Wunden und goß darein Öl und Wein, hob ihn auf sein Tier und brachte ihn in die Herberge und pflegte sein". Vor seiner Weiterreise am nächsten Morgen bezahlte der Samariter den Wirt für alle weitere Pflege, die der Leidende noch brauchen sollte. Diese Lehre wahrer Behilflichkeit und liebevoller Vorsorge hat vielen einen höheren, heiligeren und befriedigenderen Begriff vom Dienen gegeben.

Auf Seite 192 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Alles, was den menschlichen Gedanken auf gleicher Linie mit selbstloser Liebe erhält, empfängt unmittelbar die göttliche Kraft".

Die Kraft Gottes ist immer gegenwärtig und steht allen, die sich wahrhaft und demütig an Ihn wenden, zu Gebote. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt, die Seele, der Geist ist. Gott ist auch das Leben, die Wahrheit, die Liebe, das göttliche Prinzipp alles dessen, was wirklich und gut ist. Jedes reine Verlangen, andere zu segnen, wird vom göttlichen Gesetz unterstützt und geschützt. Die Annahmen Rassenhaß, die Knechtschaft persönlicher Ergebenheit und verdrießliche Klagen über Undankbarkeit sind gewiß unwirklich und dem wahren Sinn des Dienens vollständig fremd. Der wirkliche Mensch, jedermanns wirkliches Selbst, besteht, um Gott auszudrücken. Daher ist geistige Liebe, Weisheit, Mut und Kraft im Guten das göttlich Natürliche für den Menschen.

Die geschäftige Hausfrau findet, daß mit dem liebevollen Bemühen, die Freudigkeit der Angehörigen und der Freunde zu fördern, das freudige Gefühl kommt, daß man etwas Gutes tut, was Müdigkeit vertreibt. Arbeitgeber und Angestellte haben gleichen Anteil an den Segnungen, die aus dem Verständnis hervorgehen, daß Gott, das einzige Gemüt, alles regiert. Die Ideen des Gemüts, wenn bewußt und recht angewandt, vernichten die Irrtümer Ungerechtigkeit und Widerspenstigkeit und harmonisieren die scheinbar unvereinbaren Gesichtspunkte. Und wie verhält es sich mit denen, deren Glaube an Ideale gerechter Regierung „den menschlichen Gedanken auf gleicher Linie mit selbstloser Liebe" des Vaterlandes erhält, dem sie standhaft selbst in scheinbarer Gefahr dienen? Wie vertrauensvoll sich diese Getreuen auf die göttliche Kraft, sie bei jeder Gelegenheit zu führen, zu erhalten und zu schützen, verlassen sollten und können!

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 165): „Zwei Dinge kann uns das Geschick nicht rauben, nämlich das Beste zu wählen und anderen zu helfen, es zu wählen". Hierin liegt eine liebliche und heilige Verpflichtung. Wer in seiner eigenen Erfahrung bewiesen hat, daß das göttliche Gemüt beim Heilen von Krankheit, Leid, Sünde und Mangel wirksamer ist als die Mittel des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts, kann zu dem Leidenden mit überzeugender Aufrichtigkeit und Ermutigung sprechen. Immer wieder ist durch das Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft bewiesen worden, daß Krankheit und Sünde weder wirklich, unheilbar noch ererbt sind. Gott, der die ewige Liebe ist, könnte nichts schaffen und hat nichts geschaffen, was schädlich ist. Der falsche Glaube, daß das Böse wirklich sei, maßt sich an zu täuschen und zur Verzweiflung zu bringen. Der liebevolle Wunsch, andere von den Wirkungen der Sünde zu erretten, wird am besten durch gutes Beispiel oder eine freundliche Zurechtweisung erfüllt, die den Irrtum zur rechten Zeit aufdeckt. Der Mensch ist ganz geistig und der Gegenstand der zärtlichen und immerwährenden Fürsorge der göttlichen Liebe. Diese große Wahrheit vermindert die Furcht vor dem Irrtum, bis dieser schließlich verschwindet. Das Verständnis der Allheit und Allgegenwart der Liebe wird in dem wahren Geist der Behilflichkeit widergespiegelt, die nie aufdringlich, sondern immer beständig, inspiriert und über rein persönliche Zuneigung erhaben ist. Mrs. Eddy gibt uns das Wesen wahren Dienens mit den Worten (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 518): „Die geistig Reichen helfen den Armen in einer großen Brüderschaft, und alle haben dasselbe Prinzip oder denselben Vater, und gesegnet ist der Mensch, der seines Bruders Not sieht und ihr abhilft und das eigene Gute in dem des andern sucht".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

The True Spirit of Helpfulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW MANY earnest individuals long to express more of the true spirit of helpfulness which brings relief to human fears and failings! And great indeed is the need of that spiritual comfort which supports one's effort to meet without flinching the seeming onslaughts of evil. However, a limited personal sense of good and of man's full capabilities occasionally hinders a sincere desire to be helpful. Perhaps one listens to the specious mortal argument that one is not good enough to help others, or that the good one can do is too insignificant to affect in any degree the general welfare. A supposed lack of time, interest, or sympathy may even obscure temporarily the blessings of unselfish activity. Those who progress in the right understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him are able to bring hope, cheer, and peace into the lives of others. Anxiety, bereavement, sickness, and the consequences of sin are errors of belief which disappear when the light of Truth and Love is brought to bear upon them.

Jesus often employed a parable to bring home to others the practicality of his divine teaching. It is told in the tenth chapter of Luke's Gospel how the Master, with the parable of the good Samaritan, rebuked the self-justification expressed by a lawyer of his day. A certain man, so the parable states, while on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho, was assaulted and robbed by thieves. A priest and a Levite who were journeying that way noted the man's deplorable condition, but instead of helping him, they "passed by on the other side." A journeying Samaritan perceived his great need and "had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him." In the morning, before continuing on his way, the Samaritan recompensed the inn-keeper for all extra care which should be given the sufferer. This lesson of true helpfulness and loving foresight has given to many a higher, holier, and more satisfying concept of service.

On page 192 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

The power of God is ever present and available to all who seek Him truly and humbly. Christian Science teaches that God is divine Mind, Soul, Spirit. God is also Life, Truth, Love, the divine Principle of all that is real and good. Each pure desire to bless others is supported and protected by divine law. Surely the beliefs of racial hostility, the bondage of personal loyalty, and morose complaints about ingratitude are unreal and completely foreign to the true sense of service. The real man, the real selfhood of everyone, exists to express God. Thus spiritual love, wisdom, courage, and power in goodness are divinely natural to man.

The busy homemaker finds that with the loving effort to promote the happiness of family and friends comes a joyous sense of doing good which dissipates fatigue. Employer and employee share alike in benefits derived from the understanding that God, the only Mind, governs all. Mind's ideas, when consciously and rightly utilized, annul the errors of injustice and obstinacy, and harmonize the seemingly irreconcilable points of view. And what of those whose faith in ideals of righteous government "holds human thought in line with unselfed love" of country and steadfast, even seemingly dangerous, service thereof? How confidently these faithful ones should and can rely upon divine power to guide, uphold, and protect them in every instance!

Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165), "Of two things fate cannot rob us; namely, of choosing the best, and of helping others thus to choose." Herein is a sweet and sacred obligation. One who has proved in his own experience that the divine Mind is more efficacious than the agencies of so-called mortal mind in the healing of sickness, sorrow, sin, and lack, can speak to the sufferer with convincing earnestness and encouragement. Again and again it has been proved through the ministry of Christian Science that disease and sin are neither real, incurable, nor inherited. God, who is eternal Love, could not and did not create anything that could be harmful. It is the false belief that evil is real which claims to deceive and bring forth despair. The loving desire to save others from the effects of sin is best fulfilled by good example or a gentle rebuke, which at the right time uncovers the error. Man is wholly spiritual and the object of divine Love's tender and perpetual care. This great truth lessens the fear of error, until error finally disappears. The understanding of Love's allness and ever-presence is reflected in the true spirit of helpfulness, which is never obtrusive, but always consistent, inspirational, and above mere personal attachment. Mrs. Eddy gives to all the essence of true service when she says (Science and Health, p. 518), "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Bird of Night

The slow evening soars
leisurely over the land and, silent, dips
into the alders by the river's edge;
light as a web the darkening dusk
is woven through the wood.
From the dry sedge
of a distant field, the musk
of winter drifts, commingled with a small
and singular smell of spring:
The day had faults—
This night will hover perfect over all
as a protective wing.

GILBERT MAXWELL

"Timber-r-r!"

ALL THIS TIME, I was roaming about Puget Sound, gathering stories as one would get water from some limitless artesian well. I took a tugboat to the Olympic Peninsula and spent eight days in logging camps, guided by the bull bucker. He showed me logging, from cruising the timber, building the railroads and rigging the spar trees, to cutting, bucking, dragging, hauling the logs down to the waterfront where they were made into rafts and towed to the Bellingham mills.

The men staged a special spar-tree topping for me. I sat on a mountainside and watched a man go stalking up a tree, stop below the feathery crown, and begin to make his undercut. The blows rang out in the cold mountain air. The woodsman leaned back against his belt to rest. Then he sawed for a while and took up his ax again. The tree cracked.

The high rigger gave his resounding cry, "Wa-a-tch ou-ou-t!" Another blow and another. "Timber-r-r!" Another crack, one more blow, a mighty kick, and the soft green plume hurtled down into a ravine far below. Above, the high climber was hanging on. The trunk of the tree was swinging back and forth from the force of the kick of the falling crown. When the sickening pendulum slacked, the man came stalking down again. . . .

The logging camps are lonely places in the mountains, like ships at sea, cut off from the world. The men live in bunkhouses and eat in a raw, plank dining-room, the tables piled high with bread, pies, cakes, canned fruits, boiled potatoes, meats, . . .

The men come stalking into the dining-room, whose floor is gouged from their hobnails, throw a leg over the bench, reach out for food, and are half through their meal by the time they get the other leg over. They wear what they call tin pants—waterproof ducks that are metal-stiff, cut off just above the tops of the loggers' boots, the cut ends hanging in a rough fringe. The boots are well-oiled and hob-nailed. They wear tin jackets, too, over woolen shirts. Fine looking men. Young engineers just out of college, maneuvering the railroads through the hills so as to get at the most timber with the fewest possible expensive bridges and tracks. High riggers, tall and lean and blond. Foremen who have come up from the ranks, intelligent, practical men, smart enough to know everything that goes on and to keep their mouths shut when lady journalists come around for stories.—From "Living High," by JUNE BURN. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

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Flowering Sunlight

Sunlight
Suddenly tangible
Glimmers in field and bower

Glinting on bush
And budded earth
More glowing every hour

Flowering,
Bringing scraps of sun
To garden, lane and hill

In dandelion,
Forsythia,
Crocus and daffodil—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Why Axis Propaganda Is Slipping ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will not be lulled into any inalertness to learn that, at least as Washington views it, Axis propaganda is falling flat.

The Berlin-Tokyo line is failing, not because it isn't being tried, but because it is being exposed, identified, and rejected by the free peoples of the United Nations.

The Axis propaganda machine is today like a dead telephone; it is making no connection at the other end.

It is still working at top speed. It continues to laden the radio waves with an unending sequence of subtle suggestion and blatant lies. It keeps on trying to deceive and disunite the Allies.

The Axis is being bested on the psychological front not because the people of the United Nations are running away or are being sheltered from the war of ideas. Evil is not defeated by running away from it. Evil has to be seen in order to be seen through.

Free Peoples Discuss Danger

That is what is happening to Axis propaganda in the democratic countries. Unlike the enemy, the free peoples of the democracies are able to listen to and to discuss the things which Berlin and Tokyo are trying to get them to believe. They can listen freely to the Nazi radio seeking to create distrust between our allies and distrust in each other. They can hear Tokyo quoting the isolationists against the Government. They can read how Rome is spreading around the world the proposal of Senator David I. Walsh that the American Navy ought to give up the fight and come home to protect only our coastline.

Hitler had it all carefully worked out by the book—that one pledge he is doing his best to live up to, "Mein Kampf."

Hitler's philosophy was that the power of the big lie would be irresistible. He knew most people would detect and reject little lies but his study of the human mind persuaded him that sufficent reiteration of a sufficiently big lie would be accepted. But Hitler underestimated the capacity of free men just as he overestimated the capacity of slave men and today even the biggest lies the Axis can dish out are proving very resistible and increasingly powerless.

The significant fact is that not since the fall of France has Axis propaganda directly affected the trend of the war. At that time, the Nazi strategy of terror was supposed to cause Britain to fold up and cry "uncle." But Britain refused to oblige. Then, in the midst of the most devastating and destructive raids over London, the highly rated Nazi strategy of appeasement was brought into play—with the same results. Nobody was fooled.

Last summer, Berlin tried all the old familiar ones on Russia. Berlin's stream of radio words sought to separate the Russian people from their Government and their Government from its allies. Since Pearl Harbor, both Berlin and Tokyo have incessantly tried the same thing on America.

Propaganda Held Over-rated

No sale.

Not a few Washington officials whose business it is to know nearly everything which the enemy puts on the air are genuinely unimpressed by what they consider the incompetence of Axis propaganda. They consider it a highly over-rated weapon—at least the way the Axis has been wielding it in the past year.

This is an interesting judgment and when history can join in the appraisal it may prove to be a substantially valid judgment. But it is a view which many will be chary to accept.

It may be nearer the truth to suggest that Axis propaganda today looks bad because our resistance to it has been good.

Only recently, Archibald MacLeish felt it pertinent to warn the country against a new Axis win-the-war-by-appeasement offensive and to underline the fact that the capture of men's thoughts is a principal military objective. This is a fair warning and it is because it already has been well heeded that the Axis has suffered consistent rebuffs and reverses in the war of nerves for two full years.

But Mr. MacLeish's was still a timely warning and it gave added point to the considerable expose in the columns of this newspaper of both the domestic and foreign brands of defeatist and disruptionist propaganda. It is timely because the defeat of Axis propaganda never will be complete until the complete defeat of the Axis itself. The Axis lies must be kept on being identified and rejected until their source is eliminated.

Once Berlin talked a deceptive peace on the theory that it alone is strong enough to protect the world from Communism. Now, Berlin hints a deceptive peace on the theory that Naziism mustn't be allowed to become so weak it cannot protect the world from Communism. Axis lies grow no smaller, but they are bursting rapidly.

The Country Speaks: New York

Anti-Fascist Italians Await Return of Freedom ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

New hope finds lodgment in the thought of anti-Fascist leaders in America today following the meeting of Hitler and Mussolini on April 29 and 30. Italy, starving and beaten to her knees, will rise again to resume her place among the cultured nations of the world.

Today they see reversed the ancient Roman order when captives were led behind the chariots of conquering emperors. Instead, following the conference in Castle Fueschl, when the head of the Italian State met the Führer, Il Duce has become merely the thrall of Hitler, maintained in power by the Gestapo, whose strength has been increased to enable it to hold in subjection a nation which is prevented only by armed force from overthrowing the one-time radical socialist who, seeking dictatorial power, donned the coat of a radical Fascist.

Mussolini's change was, however, unique neither in the history of nations nor Italy, but in Italy, as in other nations, the dictatorial power has always been transitory—today blossoming; tomorrow withered. The reason is that in Italy the spirit exemplified by Garibaldi and his Red Shirts lived before Garibaldi—was born before the Jews crossed the Red Sea seeking the Promised Land. It is the freedom of thought which, though persecuted and frequently enchained, also has risen above persecution and broken its chains. It holds the promise of complete freedom for all mankind—spiritual, economic freedom—some day.

Increased Power for Gestapo

If Mussolini has turned the clock of time further back than that which recorded the hours of Garibaldi and Cavour and brought his country into the quicksands of want and slavery to a foe whose contempt for the Italian race is equalled only by Italian contempt for the Teuton, it does not mean that this thing will last forever, since there are thousands of anti-Fascists still articulate outside Italy. They see the war-weariness of both Italy and Germany—a weariness reflected by Hitler in his last speech, by German radiocasts and German writers. It is made plain in every phase of Italian life, in the disregard for law and discipline, in the displeasure, mounting higher and higher, of the force-draft labor that Italy is supplying to Nazi farms and industry. The reports here are to the effect that 75 per cent of the labor within the Reich today is foreign.

These are some of the reasons why Hitler could not get from Mussolini more troops for his Russian campaign; why Mussolini countered with a demand for greater police protection to hold his own at home; for the announcement that the Nazi Gestapo within Italy would be increased. There was no other way to keep Mussolini in the Palazzo Venezia.

A Free Italy Envisaged

Viewed from any angle, the situation today is seen by informed Italians here as the darkest in the history of modern Italy, but they look most hopefully to tomorrow, when Mussolini will be cast out and there will be a new "unification." In this they envisage the realization of the things hoped for.

There will be a day when home-loving, peace-loving, industrious Italians will work shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand, to rebuild their homeland on foundations secure against wars and dictators who make wars.

Before this aim is realized, they see the Italian nation following further the trail of "blood and tears" described by Winston Churchill and draining deep the cup of "sacrifice" described by Franklin Roosevelt.

They are confident that from these trials Italy will arise, as she has risen from travails of old that began with the Roman Empire and led on through its decline and fall and through many sequent years. That confidence is based on a love of Italy as strong as Brutus knew when he slew Caesar to free Rome.

This is why they today lift their eyes to the hills that hide the sun that will shine on Free Italy.

Desert Troops Train in California's 'Little Libya'

First Armored Corps is put through its paces under conditions like those in Middle East.

In a Southern California desert tract of 16,000 square miles—probably the largest military reservation ever known—tank forces of the United States Army are maneuvering under conditions resembling those of Libya, the Negr East, and other actual battlegrounds. The significance of this vast proving ground to coming military operations abroad is tremendous. Desert warfare is so different that only experience can teach its mysteries. In a breezy, informal style, Gladwin Hill of the Wide World-Associated Press staff describes his efforts to keep up with the elusive formations.

WITH THE FIRST ARMORED CORPS IN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DESERT—This is "Little Libya," the vast expanse of desert which the United States Army has just selected as coming closest to the wastes of North Africa, Iran, Iraq, and Australia.

Here the First Armored Corps has set up a large camp, extending for miles. With sizable forces of tanks, mobile tank-destroyer guns and auxiliary vehicles by hundreds, the corps is rehearsing the operations it will soon use in earnest.

Here for the first time United States armored units are practicing tank-versus-tank engagements under actual desert conditions. Tanks have participated extensively in the Army maneuvers previously, but on the basis of tanks versus infantry and artillery, and in country where large-scale operations were hampered by civilization.

A Variegated Desert

Out here there is no civilization—nothing but barren mountains, sagebrush and bare parched desert which the beating sun reduces to a uniform white glare. The space for operations, is virtually unlimited. The Federal land which the Army has taken to work in is roughly 90 miles wide and 180 miles long—16,000 square miles—the largest military reservation in history—bigger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut put together.

It is no violation of secrecy to mention that it is the First Armored Corps, because the Corps has recently been reconstituted, of experienced units in all branches of the service assembled from all over the country—from Fort Bliss, Texas, Riverside, Calif., Fort Benning, Ga., from Pittsburgh, from New Orleans, La. You hear accents of all sections, and encounter evidence from Hollywood actors and southern farmers.

The word desert evokes a picture of a smooth alkali plain dotted with an occasional cactus. This desert is far more variegated.

The operations are arduous, pushing heavy vehicles over the yielding sands for 50, 60, 70 miles against a hypothetical enemy, camping out for a day or two entirely self-sustained with food, gasoline, water and repairs, and then trekking back, to review mistakes and try it again. But there probably is not a man who is not glad to get the experience.

When you read about tank battalions closing in for an engagement, you have a mental picture of neat lines of tanks proceeding in an orderly and symmetrical fashion, for the benefit of historians, across the desert.

A mass tank operation on the desert is like a flea circus, in slow motion, on a tennis court.

In the first place, bitter experience has taught the tank boys that advancing in a straight line just gives the enemy a half a day off because he can get his work done so quickly. His planes just roar down the line and with a couple of well-placed bombs or some third-grade strafing can scatter your whole force.

So here's the rule in desert armored operations now—no two vehicles in a line, and all vehicles at least X yards apart. That X is restricted information, because wouldn't it be nice for enemy planes to be able to fly at a safe 10,000 feet and know just how far apart the American tanks would be?

A sizeable body of tanks thus spread out can cover an expanse of 10 or 20 miles without half trying, and on the desert you don't have any elevation where you can see what the whole formation adds up to.

Covering a Tank War

In a jeep, what with ducking and dodging, we found ourselves right in the middle of the main charge.

On another day the barren mountains and the desolate desert baked silently in the sun—but the serenity of the scene was ominous.

You couldn't help thinking with a shiver of anticipation of the day when a similar scene of serenity on some far-off desert would meet the eyes of Axis forces.

Because hidden in the sagebrush miles away, ready to close in, was an aggregation of tanks, each with its multiple guns, its keen American eyes behind the armor slits, its caterpillar treads to carry it inexorably forward.

Many miles up the desert valley, in a crowded command truck hidden in the rolling sagebrush, Col. D. P. Spaulding, Chief of the Second Tank Group, held a microphone to his dusty face and over the two-way field radio gave the lead vehicles the command to go forward.

Quickly, on hand signals from the lead tanks, turrets clanged shut, motors roared, and treads dug into the yielding sand.

From a distance, all you could see was a curtain of dust many miles wide that might have been a dust storm or a forest fire, churned up as the column started forward through the low vegetation—tanks, mobile tank-destroyer guns, truckloads of motorized infantry, artillery, and little jeep cars.

An hour later, as the column plowed nearer, the dust storm broke into its component parts. Several miles in the lead, the reconnaissance—a small group of tanks, trucks and cars, exploring the territory, masking the movement of the main body.

Behind, the main body of tanks by the scores, moving in an inverted V, with the prongs to the front, so that the weight of the attack could be shifted quickly in any direction.

Behind that, the supply train—trucks of gasoline, water, food, ambulances, mobile machine shops, stretching down the valley over most of the 50 miles the main body had travelled to desert bivouac the night before, each vehicle plugging determinedly on.

From his flagship tank parked near the highway, Maj. Gen. George Patton, Commander of the Corps, scans the operation with binoculars.

"That advance outfit is too far forward. . . . They would all be out of action by now. When they get this close to the enemy, they should have spread out and let the tanks up in there. . . .

"Company C—speed up your movement . . . Companies A and B, move forward guiding on me . . . Company C, continue to envelop. . . ."

Then the order comes to halt. The tanks lurch to a stop, the motors cough off, the clouds of dust slowly settle. Turrets open; perspiring, dust-covered men come up for air.

In the command car, the radio whirs again, broadcasting to all the vehicles in the valley:

"This is Colonel Spalding. . . . The maneuver is over. . . . We will now go into bivouac, facing south.

"You did very well. . . ."

Trials of an Army Cook

Then there are the trials of an Army cook in the desert.

When Private Howard Harsell was drafted into the Army, his knowledge of cooking was so rudimentary he didn't know that if you heated a sealed can it might explode—something he found out by experience.

Today he is so versed in soldiering that out in the desert, 100 miles from civilization, with nothing but the Army's concentrated pack rations, he can whip up a tastier dinner than you can get at Joe's Diner. He can even give you a choice of entrees.

Diving into the little supply compartment of the jeep car he drives in desert operations—which, with concentrated rations, bedding roll, and cans of gasoline and water, can be self-sustaining for several days—he hauls out a few tin cans.

One contains a man-sized portion of meat and vegetables in the form of hash.

A third, labelled "U. S. Army Field Ration, Type C, B Unit," contains half a dozen thick, tasty crackers, a sort of combination of graham and arrowroot; three cubes of sugar wrapped in paper, just like at the Waldorf; a little can of coffee powder; and a square of fudge.

Private Harsell collects a few sprigs of sagebrush and lights a fire. The recommended desert method is to sink a tin can in the ground with stones and gasoline in it. But Private Harsell doesn't have a spare can and doesn't see any sense in using up the gasoline.

Profiting by experience, he punches a hole in the meat cans and sets them on the fire to heat.

By this time the desert wind has fanned the sagebrush fire into a blowtorch, and the stew is sizzling. Private Harsell lifts it off the fire with the jeep's tool-kit pliers and zips it open with the conventional key.

And there you have dinner.

Private Harsell hasn't slept in a bed or a building for so long, he would advise the folks back in Barberton, Ohio, that he has forgotten what they feel like.

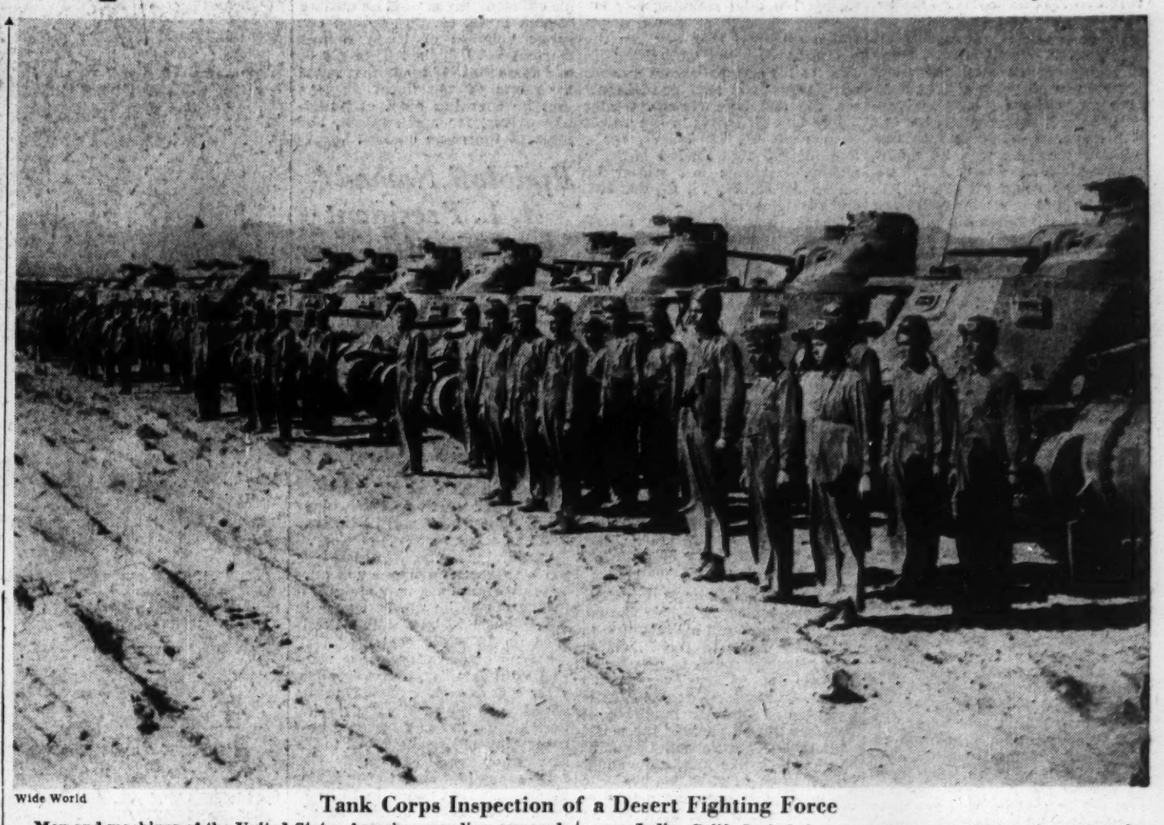
He was drafted a year ago, from a draftsman's job at the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works in Barberton, and was sent to Fort Knox, Ky., where he spent six months, a good part of it on maneuvers.

He was no sooner back from maneuvers than his outfit was sent to Fort Benning, Ga., where, not being one of the regular post units, they stayed in a tent encampment.

A month ago they were moved out here, as part of the revamped First Armored Corps, on what a few days before had been nothing but barren desert, and once more he finds himself in a tent—except when he's out on the desert, under the sky.

Even though he averages eight or nine hours sleep a night, which he seldom got before he went into the Army, this no-bed-no-barracks stuff is wearing him down, he says.

He only weighs about 40 pounds more than he did when he started.



Wide World

Tank Corps Inspection of a Desert Fighting Force

Men and machines of the United States Army's expanding armored force line up for inspection at the Army's new desert training center near Indio, Calif. Included are medium and light tanks and tank destroyers.

Wide World

On Desert Maneuvers

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., one of America's foremost tank commanders, takes a compass reading beside his two-starred tank during recent maneuvers at the armored-force training base.

Wide World

The Commander in His Turret

General Patton rides in the turret of his tank during armored-force maneuvers. Two stars on his tank indicate the General's rank. General Patton travels with the men under his command, sleeps out in the open, and leads the tanks into action.

By a Staff Artist

Let's Look at the Record of Vichy

Wide World

Nothing to an Army Peep

Capable of traveling almost anywhere a tank can go, an Army "peep" descends a small sand hill during desert maneuvers of the Army's armored force.

Red Sox Within Half Game of League Lead as They Move Toward Philadelphia

Years No Barrier for PGA Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Craig Wood won the national open golf championship last June at Fort Worth, Texas, many commentators stressed the point that he was 39 years old, as if he were an "old man" and had accomplished a near miracle for one of his age. Wood scoffed at that point of view, as well he might, knowing that there were few of his juniors who could hit the ball as far as he and few who could last 78 holes of championship play any better.

Many other cases could be cited of noteworthy deeds performed by golfers of, shall we say, the "maturer years," men along in their 30's or their 40's; yes, even their 50's. Hon. Michael Scott won the British amateur at 54 and Harry Vardon, at 50, had our national open seemingly sewed up at Toledo in 1920 with only five holes to play, when a terrific gale literally blew the title right out of his grasp.

Veterans Did Win

All this preamble is leading up to the point that the professional golfers of 32 to 45 years of age did themselves proud in this week's qualification for the coming P. G. A. national championship, as well as the New England. Among the P. G. A. qualifiers were Joe Kirkwood, 45; Al. Watrous, 43, Harry Cooper, 38; Charlie MacAndrew, 36, Jerry Gianferante, 35, Nick Gianferante, 33, Henry Bontempo, 35, Tony Penna, 34, Ky Laffoon, 34, E. J. Harrison, 32.

Unmentioned in the above list, but deserving of a paragraph all to himself, is Tom Mahan of United Shoe, whose place in years must be around the Kirkwood-Watrous era, seeing that he was runnerup for the Massachusetts junior championship in 1915. Through all the intervening years Mahan has ranked high among the Bay State native-borns, not quite good enough to capture the major titles, but almost invariably well up. At Woodland, Monday, he placed second in both the P. G. A. qualifying test as well as the New England professional championship, with rounds of 71, 71.

Not Surprising

That Ben Loving won the New England title, with scores of 71, 69, his 140 total standing low for the day in any of the districts which qualified that day for the national, was not surprising in view of his accomplishments down south this winter and, for that matter, the last two winters. Winter before last his scores in the Miami open were 67, 70, 70, 72, for a total of 279 that landed him 5th money, and this last winter he reeled off 68, 71, 75, 67, for 281, and 6th money.

These showings, which placed him on the professional staff at the Miami-Biltmore for the winter, also won him the distinction of being invited to compete in the March International four-ball, in which he and Jack Grout were the sensations, second only to Chandler Harper and Herman Keiser, who defeated them in the final. The signal triumph for Loving and Grout was in defeating Lawson Little, Jr., and Jimmy Demaret in the first round, notwithstanding that this outstanding pair tossed a better-ball of 29 against them on the outward nine of afternoon play and had them 3 down for the day until Loving sparked his side to a thrilling and winning rally, with a birdie 3 at the 29th hole.

Kirkwood Does Well

Joe Kirkwood, who is only four years the junior of Walter Hagen, who has announced his intention to play once more in the P. G. A. championship, seems to be playing as well, at 45, as ever in his career. The trick-shot artist who has regaled literally hundreds of thousands in all parts of the world with the most astonishing exhibits of what look like impossible shots, turned in cards of 73, 70, 70, 75 in the last Miami open, for a total of 288, and got a real kick out of finishing ahead of his stalwart son, Joe, Jr., one of the longest hitters in golf, whose Miami marks were 71, 71, 76, 73—291.

In parading the deeds of the oldsters in the P. G. A. qualifications thus far played it must be borne in mind that some of the younger professionals, in the service or for other cause, could not compete. Serg. John Thoren no doubt would have welcomed the opportunity to compete at Woodland, where he was professional before entering the Army. During a recent visit to his old stamping ground he waltzed around in 66, 68. Ted Bishop can speak volumes of those rounds. He had a 70 against Thoren's 68 and avers that Thoren in that round gave one of the finest displays that he ever has seen, of bullet-like drives, far and straight, and irons of the same quality.

Podoloff Named A. L. President For Fifth Year

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—American Hockey League Club owners have re-elected Maurice Podoloff league President for the fifth straight year and John D. Chick of Windsor, Ont., Vice-President.

"We cannot say definitely how our league will operate next season," Podoloff told owners of the circuit's 10 teams at the annual spring meeting here yesterday.

"The Canadian Government, so far, has in no way given us the 'green light' as to whether players of military age will be allowed to play hockey across the border.

"But at the beginning of last season we were no more sure of ourselves than we are now and yet it turned out to be the best year in the league's history with attendance up 13½ per cent.

"Many of our players are married with families, and this alone gives us enough grounds to go ahead with plans. We are polling the club owners in respect to how many players they have lost to the services or expect to lose.

"We may be forced to use junior players, shorten teams to 10 or 12 men. That means shorter schedules, less rough hockey, and stricter officiating.

"After all, baseball has been allowed to continue. Why not hockey?"

College Golf
Result May 6
By the Associated Press
Harvard 8, Boston College 4.

College Lacrosse
Result May 6
By the Associated Press
Rutgers 8, Syracuse 6.

Risking His Crown —By Pap' GHEZZI

VIC
GHEZZI
—THE HANDSOME P.G.A. CHAMPION IS SCHEDULED TO LAY ASIDE HIS GUN and DEFEND HIS CROWN AT THE SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB IN ATLANTIC CITY !!
KEEP 'EM SWINGING !!
GHEZZI WON THE P.G.A. TITLE AT DENVER BY DEFEATING BYRON NELSON IN THE FINAL
VIC HASN'T HAD MUCH TIME TO PLAY GOLF SINCE HE WAS INDUCTED INTO THE ARMY !!
PAP'
Wide World Features

Fenway Outfit Won Eight Out of 12 in Home Stand

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The final date of the White Sox and western series having been postponed this afternoon, the winning Red Sox could point with pride and considerable optimism to the facts and figures of their home stand as they packed bags for a 14-game road jaunt. In a second-place tie with the Indians, and just one half game from the leading Yankees, the local American Leaguers got up there by taking eight out of 12 from recent visitors to Fenway Park.

And tomorrow, as bench-manager Joe Cronin opens a four-game week-end series at Shibe Park with the seventh-place Athletics, he will be sporting an unbroken string of five victories.

Stopped Tribe

High point of the Fenway stand was the sweep of the Cleveland series. The Indians came into town with a winning streak of 13 contests and a swagger that emphasized their confidence. But the Red Sox quickly pricked their balloon with a rain of extra-base hits and a sample of their improved defense. All of which convinced the rest of the league, including the Indians, that Lou Boudreau has no super club. It must have better pitching to stay up in the neighborhood of New York and Boston in the standing.

The individual star of the Fenway frolic was Bobby Doerr, the capable young second baseman, whose .523 batting pace against the Yankees, Tigers, Browns, Indians, and White Sox lifted him to the head of the parade in both leagues. A neat .463 is his official average, with five homers and 23 runs batted in. Too, his fielding at second base has been excellent. With Johnny Pesky, Bob works the slickest double play machine in the circuit.

Williams Climbs

The home stand also saw the disappearance of Ted Williams' slump in the batter's box. He hit four homers, and at six this morning was within one of Rudy York, the leader. Dom Di Maggio did .314 against the visitors, Pete Fox .310 and Pesky an even .300. In several utility appearances, Tony Lupien compiled a .429 mark. In fact, of the regulars, only Johnny Peacock is not among the .300 boys.

Dick Newsome, Joe Dobson, and Charley Wagner each won two games here, with Ken Chase and Mace Brown bagging the others. Newsome and Wagner are still unbeaten on the starting line. In holding the White Sox to six hits and one run in 10 innings yesterday, Dobson came up with his best game. Chase's triumph over the Indians boosted the Boston stock in the pennant race and pushed Tom Judd back to the bull pen. The latter was driven to cover by the Yankees and Browns.

Those who think of the Red Sox in terms of a pennant, feel that the home stand revealed weaknesses in two spots—on the mound and behind the bat. If Joe Cronin is to reach the next World Series, or even come close, he must get more settled co-operation from the pitchers and help with mask and protector. The club thrilled the crowd in winning most of its recent dates with a thunderous offense. But beneath the smoke of battle, if you could see through it, was mediocre battery support which, if continued, will be more apparent in future days when the base hits are not dropping.

However, nobody can deny that the Red Sox power is still the greatest in the league. After all, what other outfit has seven regulars over .300? Pesky and Doerr sparkle around the middle of the infield, Jim Tabor's throws are better of late, Jimmy Foxx is still dangerous, Di Maggio is having his best year in the field and at the plate, Pete Fox is hot, and Williams is still the league's top hitter.

* * *

Ted Lyons gave a neat exhibition of spot pitching yesterday against everybody except Doerr, who hit his fourth and fifth homers for all of Boston's runs in a 3-1 10-inning triumph.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	15	7	.682
Boston	14	7	.667
Cleveland	14	7	.667
Detroit	15	10	.600
Washington	11	12	.478
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Philadelphia	8	16	.333
Chicago	4	18	.182

Results May 6
Boston 3, Chicago 1. (10 inns.)
New York 3, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 7, Detroit 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	15	7	.682
Pittsburgh	13	8	.619
St. Louis	11	9	.550
Boston	12	11	.522
New York	10	11	.476
Cincinnati	9	11	.450
Chicago	9	12	.429
Philadelphia	6	16	.277

Results May 6
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 2.
All other games postponed.

Today's Postponements
American League
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
National League
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

In the White Sox Dugout

The White Sox were lined along the top step of the dugout, watching the Red Sox swing at Mike Ryba's pitching in batting practice. A couple of baseball writers arrived on the scene, but could not find Jimmy Dykes, the Chicago manager.

"He's still in the clubhouse," said one of the White Sox, "and maybe it's just as well. The way we've been going, I don't think he's in any mood to be interviewed."

"Hey, Mike, I read in the paper where you've learned to out-think those hitters!" shouted Bing Miller at Ryba. "I suppose you got that way by hanging around Rickey's office for 15 years!"

New Infield

Joe Cronin came from in back of the batting cage and waited for a turn at the plate. "Where you going with that bat, Cronin?" Mule Haas wanted to know. "I hear you've been up twice and struck out twice!"

A photographer came into the Chicago dugout and wanted a picture of the new infield Dykes had announced would start the Boston series. Reading from third to first it was Lodigiani, Leo Wells, Jimmy Webb and Murrell Jones. The regulars were benched for light hitting.

"The man wants a picture of our power," said Bill Dietrich. "The pony infield. Fresh from the country. Well, fresh anyhow."

Ted Williams was at the plate and some of the White Sox began yelling at him.

"Let him alone," said Ted Lyons, who was going to pitch. "Don't get him mad. He swings hard enough when he's in good humor."

Williams Hitting

"Come on and warm up," Wally Moses said to Tom Turner, the catcher.

"Don't bother me," Turner answered. "I'm trying to find Williams' weakness."

"Just throw him a knuckler," Moses called back over his shoulder.

"He'll hit them too," said Lyons, pounding a fist in his glove. "He gets them before they knuckle. The only way to get him out is throw at his knee cap. And even then you can't be sure. He makes hitting look easy." Just then Williams lined one into the bull pen. "Look at that," said Lyons. "And he didn't even swing hard."

"Ted beat out a bunt yesterday," one of the writers told Lyons. "He pushed it past the pitcher and the third baseman couldn't get it because he was playing shortstop."

"When that kid bunts he's doing you a favor," said Lyons. "If he hadn't bunted, he probably would have hit it out of the park."

Lyons Saw Berg

Bing Miller came down the steps with a bag of new balls. "I'm proud to say that you've been pitching while they made this league over for the hitters," the Chicago coach said to Lyons. "They've made over almost every park in the league for some home town hitter. They did it in Chicago for Simmons and they did it here for Williams. But, my boy," Miller concluded, slapping the veteran right-hander on the back, "you just keep rolling along."

A scribe asked Lyons if he had heard from Moe Berg.

"I saw him in Washington," Ted answered. "He yelled at me from the stands. I asked him if he'd learned to speak English yet and he only laughed. He should be a good man for that new job, though. When we took that barnstorming trip to Japan, he'd sit up until four in the morning studying Japanese. It must be tough for him to stay away from the ball parks. I asked him to have lunch with me at the hotel, but he said he couldn't make it. He probably was tied up with some ambassador, or that's what he'd like you to think."

Another photographer wanted Sam West and young Harry Sketchley, the U. C. L. A. rookie, to pose together—a teacher and pupil shot.

"Sure I'll pose," said the veteran West. "But get this straight: the way I'm going now, somebody could teach me to hit."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
*Doerr	54	12	25	5	23	.463
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Lupien	15	5	5	0	1	.333
Di Maggio	89	21	28	2	10	.314
Williams	77	27	25	6	24	.325
Pesky	87	14	28	0	6	.322
Tabor	84	15	27	0	14	.321
Fox	78	14	25	0	19	.321
Foxx	65	16	20	3	9	.308
Peacock	45	5	13	0	6	.289
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	5	1	0	0	0	.000
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	.000

*Leads American League in batting.

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Kluttz	31	4	11	0	5	.355
Fernandez	97	13	34	2	15	.351
Demaree	50	5	15	0	6	.300
Waner	50	5	15	0	8	.300
Sisti	52	8	13	1	10	.265
Holmes	91	8	24	2	4	.264
Gremp	54	6	14	1	5	.259
Miller	86	8	22	1	7	.256
Roberge	1	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	38	1	9	0	3	.237
Lombardi	55	5	13	2	8	.236
West	60	8	14	0	4	.233
Ross	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Cooney	50	8	9	0	1	.180
Masi	9	2	1	0	2	.111

College Baseball
Results May 6
By the Associated Press
U. of Maine 3, Colby 2.
Vermont 6, St. Michaels 0.
Army 12, Pitt 1.
Bucknell 9, Temple 8.
Fordham 4, St. John's 2.
Johns Hopkins 5, Delaware 2.
Loyola 17, Catholic U. 14.
N. Y. U. 8, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Navy 13, Gettysburg 5.
Newberry 4, Presbyterian 3.
Rutgers 4, Lafayette 3.
Virginia 13, V. M. I. 1.
Wake Forest 6, Duke 2.
Washington Col 5, West Chester T. 4.

Minor Leagues

Results May 6
By the Associated Press

International League
Montreal 3, Jersey City 2 (10 innings).
Syracuse 9, Rochester 4.
Newark at Toronto, double-header postponed.
Baltimore at Buffalo, postponed.

American Association
Louisville at Kansas City, postponed.
Toledo at Minneapolis, postponed.
Columbus at St. Paul, postponed.
Indianapolis at Milwaukee, postponed.

Texas League
Beaumont 5, Oklahoma City 3.
Fort Worth 4, San Antonio 1.
Dallas 3, Houston 0.
Tulsa 6, Shreveport 4 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League
San Francisco 7, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 3.
Sacramento 7, Portland 0.
Oakland 5, Seattle 4 (10 innings).

Southern Association
Birmingham 13, Knoxville 9.
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 1.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 4.
New Orleans at Nashville, postponed.

Eastern League
Scranton 6, Elmira 5 (10 innings).
Williamsport 9, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Binghamton 3, Hartford 1.
Albany at Springfield, postponed.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	5	4	0	1.000
Wagner	3	3	0	1.000
Brown	4	1	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Dobson	5	3	2	.600
Judd	4	1	2	.333
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	4	0	0	.000
Rutland	4	0	0	.000
Ryba	2	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	5	1	0	1.000
Wallace	1	1	0	1.000
Earley	5	2	1	.667
Tost	4	2	1	.667
Tobin	6	3	3	.500
Sain	4	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Javery	7	1	2	.333
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Short End on War Bonds

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Midweek sports hash:

Our Mr. Sid Feder reported that, with the Derby Day wagering totaling $1,983,011, the War Bond booths did a booming business of $200. No printable comment.

* * *

There are as many volunteer cops as there are spectators at the major league ball games these days. When a ball goes into the stands every eye turns in that direction. If the ball isn't returned immediately (to go into the service chest) a low rumble of boos sweeps the premises. Except when a man in uniform grabs it. Then the yell is: "Keep it." Al Diebolt, Colgate's runner, has been voted the senior "most to be admired." They can do that again. He overcame more handicaps than a blindfolded color expert.

* * *

So you'd like to be a bombardier? Well, the average lad in that job as determined at the Midland, Texas, Army flying school is 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds. Cadet John V. Hogan of Niagara Falls, N. Y., meets all the specifications. The rebuilt golf ball should be right down the alley for Craig Wood. There's a gent who rebuilt his golf swing at the age of 38 and won the open. Nanny Fernandez, currently at or near the top in National League batting, was the flop of the spring training season. He was a star miler in high school at Wilmington, Calif. Now he'd rather walk for his runs, no doubt. Charles C. Spink and son really have gone to town on their official baseball record book and dope book this year. Both publications cover their fields thoroughly.

* * *

The St. Louis Browns may not be the most financially successful of major teams, but they know how to leave them smiling when they say good-bye to a minor league franchise. The Browns withdrew from Youngstown, Ohio, and Frank B. Ward of the Vindicator reports "... The organization quit Youngstown with a splendid reputation for business integrity . . . They did everything they promised to do and left without owing a penny . . . They were never niggardly in their dealings with local business houses—and their word was as good as their bond." A bow to Donald L. Barnes and his hard-pressed aides for keeping the faith, and incidentally proving that major ownership isn't always a source of trouble to a minor league club.

* * *

National League rookies have a real target to shoot at to match the performance of last year's yearlings. They'll have to produce the batting champion (Pete Reiser); the No. 1 pitcher in both win-lose and earned-run average (Elmer Riddle); the No. 3 pitcher (Ernie White), and the base stealing champion (Danny Murtaugh). The situation may have changed by now, but we noted not long ago that the University of Chicago had lost 31 straight Conference basketball games and 23 straight baseball games. And we thought football was the only sport the Maroons dropped.

Sports Around the Hub

Golf Outlook Far From Bright

The threat of cancellation of both its championship season and its tournament schedule was hanging over the head of the Massachusetts Golf Association today, if you cared to read between the lines.

The M. G. A. has released its tournament list, but significantly has withheld the listing of its championships—even though the dates and sites of the State open, amateur, caddie, junior, and Class B championships have already been announced and printed in newspapers.

The tournament structure is wobbly at best, what with gasoline rationing about to go into effect, tires being so precious, and so many of the low handicap golfers being in the service. The M. G. A. is putting on a bold front by releasing its tournament dates, but with the Hale America tournament in Chicago already facing cancellation, the local golf picture may sport more holes than a sieve.

* * *

The Boston Bruins' Kraut line has finally been separated. RCAF orders have taken Bobby Bauer to Toronto for a course in radio aeronautics, Woody Dumart to Trenton, Ont., and has left Milt Schmidt in Ottawa. Another Bruin, Roy Conacher, has been instructed to report to the registrar of his military district for immediate examination. Members of the championship Toronto Maple Leafs ordered to report include Wally Stanowski, Pete Langelle, Johnny McCreedy, and possibly Don Metz.

* * *

Generous Walter Brown, Manager of Boston Garden and President of the B. A. A., has provided Fred McGlone with a duplicate of the seventh place prize he would have won if he had not been disqualified in the B. A. A. Marathon April 19. Walter felt the boy deserved the award for his gameness, even though someone helped him get up on Exeter Street.

* * *

Briefs: The Navy Relief Fund is hoping for a large crowd at its benefit show at the Garden tomorrow night . . . Garvey Young, the marine, and Fred Cochrane, the sailor and world champion, are the principals . . . Harvard beat B. C. in golf yesterday, 5-4 . . . Rutgers will be the defending crew in the Dad Vail regatta on the Charles this Saturday.

Rookie Heeds Veteran

By a Staff Photographer

Taking a Tip From Experience

Harry Sketchley, rookie right fielder of the Chicago White Sox, left, who came up from the University of California, talks things over with Sam West, veteran of 15 years in the big leagues, who has been coaching Sketchley and playing center field part of the time.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, May 7, 1942

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter Two

The following afternoon Nadine, warm and snug in her warmly padded winter coat, with a brown fur cap pulled over her dark wavy hair and her feet protected by high, fur-trimmed overshoes, sat in a sleigh beside Tatiana. Mikhail's sister was fair, with very blue eyes that contrasted sharply with Nadine's sparking hazel ones.

The sleigh was drawn by a coal black horse, with a long tail that almost swept the white frozen road. Ivan, the coachman, was wrapped in a long, full-skirted caftan with a handsome silver belt around his ample waist.

Before her father's imprisonment, Tatiana, like so many well-to-do Russians, had been taught by an English governess. When those happy days ended, and the family had to live on very slender means in Oriefko, Mrs. Franklin invited her to have lessons with Nadine. This was an inestimable advantage to Tatiana; but it was very good for Nadine also, because Tatiana was an excellent student and provided her with sharp competition.

The two girls usually drove for a couple of hours in the afternoon. Mrs. Franklin and Miss Brickham, Nadine's American governess, often accompanied them, and then they had two sleighs. Today, however, the girls were alone.

The town of Oriefko was set down in the midst of the forest: a river flowed on one side of it, broad but not very deep, except when the melting snow of early spring swelled it to many times its normal depth and caused serious floods. The town itself was unattractive. It consisted of two big mills and several smaller ones, a number of ugly barracks where the workers lived, and a few houses belonging to officials, foreign engineers and others.

At one end of the town, in the center of a great square, stood a large white church, with three green domes, each surmounted by a gold cross. In the low-lying ground on either side of the river were a number of small houses and huts, mostly occupied by Jews, who were permitted to live only in certain districts.

The Director's house stood in lonely state at the end of the town farthest from the river; its large garden was protected by a wooden fence too high to be looked over. About ten minutes' drive over bleak, open common land separated it from the forest. Since the houses all burned wood and even the mills largely used peat, the air was always clean and sweet, with the scent of the forest pines for a background.

Shield of Forest

The sleigh turned toward the snow-covered common, across which a well-defined road had been beaten during the winter. The wind cut across this open space with biting force; but once they reached the forest, the tall, snow-laden trees closed in like a sheltering blanket.

"I hope we shall not catch up with any of those slow old peasant carts," said Nadine. "I want to drive quickly, not to have to drag along at a walk for many versts."

"There is plenty of room to pass on the big road," answered Tatiana.

"But I don't want to stay on the big road; I want to go to Woinava for a change. Mother said we might, because we started early."

"That is a one track road," said Tatiana. "But there is not much driving that way." Then suddenly she changed from Russian into English, which she and Nadine always used when they did not wish their conversation to be understood.

"Nadine, what did you say to Mikhail yesterday? When he came home he talked so fiercely about Russians always being so fataliste, and that they ought to be like the Americans and really do things—not just talk about them."

Nadine laughed; then she said seriously: "I told him not to give up hope and be fatalistic about your father, Tatiana."

"But what can we do, Nadine?" Tatiana's blue eyes were tragic.

"I don't know. What I mean is, that if you just decide there is nothing to do, you will never have a chance to do anything. But if you refuse to give in, then perhaps an idea, an opportunity will come, and if it does you will be ready to seize it."

Tatiana's brows were drawn together in a thoughtful frown.

"I think I see what you mean," she said. "I believe you talk like that because you are half American, Nadine." Then, after a moment's pause, she went on in a different tone, "I am troubled about Mikhail, Nadine. He used always to tell me about his work and the people he met; but now for a long time he has told me nothing; it is as if he had a secret that he is afraid to betray." She lowered her voice, as if fearful even the trees might overhear. "And several times I have seen him with that Andre, who is, I am quite sure, an agitator! He wears a lock of hair over his forehead and almost hanging into one eye, like so many of the Moscow intelligentsia. Just suppose he were to persuade Mikhail to become a revolutionist!"

"Why, Tatiana!" exclaimed Nadine. "How could you imagine such a thing! Mikhail would never do that."

"Oh no, I am sure he wouldn't," Tatiana gladly repudiated her own suggestion.

Off the Main Road

Just then they turned into the Woinava road. The main road, which they had followed so far, was a broad frozen highway, over which the runners of the sleigh glided with smooth ease. The black horse covered the ground at a fine speed, the bells on the duga, the high arch over his neck, tinkling accompaniment to his hoof beats.

Now Ivan turned into a narrow track that cut deep into the forest. The great white-robed pine and oak trees drew closer to them, the passage of the sleigh shaking a powder of dry snow onto the intruders. The sun strayed through the branches, casting its pale glow on the white trees. After driving for nearly an hour they emerged on to the bank of a frozen river.

A small but steep hill loomed ahead, its sides partly wooded; the sunbeams glistened on the gold cross surmounting the green dome of a white church on its summit. The village at its foot consisted of one long, broad, frozen street, lined on either side with small unpainted log houses; the eaves and roof beams of each izba elaborately carved.

They drove to the end of the village street, and then turned for home and were soon buried again in the forest. They were nearly half way back to the big road, when Tatiana suddenly exclaimed.

"Oh, look! There's a whole row of turf carts coming to meet us, and there isn't any room to pass. What shall we do?"

As the carts drew near, Ivan pulled over as far as possible and then stopped; the line of carts also stopped, just in front of the sleigh. It was evident that the only way to break the blockade was for either Ivan or the moujiks to drive off the road into the deep snow at the side. There began a heated discussion between Ivan and the moujik in the first cart.

"Drive your pony to the side and make way for us to pass!" shouted Ivan.

"My little horse is too small, he will drown if I drive him into the snow!" shouted back the moujik.

"This mettlesome black horse will break his fine legs if he has to leave the road!"

"My little horse is all I have; if he is buried in the snow what am I to do?"

"These young ladies cannot sit here all day in the cold; they will freeze!" pleaded Ivan.

"Pojalousta; please make way!" begged Nadine, leaning out of the sleigh and speaking as appealingly as she knew how.

A Moujik's Ways

Probably the moujik would have given way in the end, when he had said all the things he could think of. He was thoroughly enjoying the argument; but he knew his sturdy-legged pony could step off the road into the deep snow without suffering anything worse than slight discomfort.

In his excitement, however, Ivan had been waving his whip. Quite unintentionally he flicked the horse, which was already nervous with the wait and the noise of the argument.

It reared and plunged—almost collided with the pony standing doggedly in front of it—and then tried to back. One runner of the sleigh slipped sideways off the road; the next moment the sleigh overturned and its occupants were all thrown out into the deep snow, while the horse plunged in up to his middle.

"Ai-oo! Ai-oo" wailed the moujik, and he climbed slowly down from his cart to go to the rescue.

Tatiana was floundering helplessly, coughing and choking, for she had dived into the snow head first. But Nadine, when she had felt the sleigh tilting over, had jumped clear, sinking well above her waist, but suffering no worse harm. She dragged herself up and then held out a helping hand to Tatiana.

"Prr-r-r!" Ivan shouted to the horse, trying to make him stop struggling. "Don't tear round like that, my little one!"

On Foot in the Forest

He succeeded at last in quieting the animal, and then alternately coaxed and threatened until he got it back on to the road, where it stood trembling all over. When he tried to lead it a few paces it limped.

"Ai-oo!" wailed Ivan. "What shall we do? This horse cannot pull the sleigh any more, that is certain!"

The three moujiks in charge of the five turf carts—two had no drivers, the ponies were left to follow the others as they would—had left their own ponies and had gathered round the overturned sleigh.

"Neither this animal nor any other can pull this sleigh until it is mended," one of them cried; and they all pointed to one of the shafts, which was broken in the middle. Ivan's wails grew louder than ever, and he shouted at the poor horse, calling him all kinds of uncomplimentary names.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Nadine Vasilovitch shared the sadness of her friends, Tatiana and Mikhail Mikhailovitch, when she heard that the authorities had refused their father's appeal to be released from prison. He was a considerable landowner, but held very liberal views, which were not tolerated at that period—just before the first World War. "Planted" documents had been found in his house and he was arrested and held without trial. Nadine was the daughter of the American director of a factory in Oriefko, about 50 miles from Moscow. Her father had married a Russian and she had always lived in Russia.

Drummer Boy, a drawing by William Morris Hunt.

Paint Your Boat Now

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Are you a boater? Do you happen to be one of those young people who count among their prize possessions either a canoe, a kayak, a rowboat or a sailboat? If you are—how about doing a real paint job on your boat this year?

Do not suppose that it is too early to do such work. Painting takes time, particularly if you wish your boat well painted. In the end your boat's paint is its only armor against the weather's sharp shafts so the job should be well done. If chinks appear, through faulty or hasty painting, the armor is useless and the boat suffers.

As usual the planning phase comes first. Decide on your design and colors. Some boaters never think of a design, they merely paint. However, there is a design to every boat painting job, and this design should be worked on at the start. Think ahead and see if you can picture to yourself what the boat will look like when she is done. Better yet, draw an actual picture of your boat (to scale if possible) and work out the design on that picture.

Follow the Lines

If your boat is a canoe or a kayak, decide whether it is to be all one color or not. If not, draw in your divisions of color. Bear this in mind: a canoe has lines of real beauty. They are largely horizontal lines with an upward sweep at bow and stern. Enhance the beauty of those lines if you can, follow them out, don't cut them up. And the same thing holds true with a kayak. Use stripes if you wish, but by all means make them horizontal, not vertical, and it is just as well to use an economy of line too.

There is almost no limit to your choice of colors for a canvas boat. Canoe enamels all but cover the complete spectrum. Nevertheless one should not become greedy and use too many colors, nor should he use colors which fight one another either. They need not necessarily blend, but at least they should be friendly; blue and gold, or gray and green. Owners of older boats should avoid the lighter shades, in order to tone down the blemishes on the surfaces.

Making a Drawing

Sailboats, rowboats, motorboats are usually decorated in a staider manner than canoes and kayaks, yet even with them one can become moderately gay. And they, too, lend themselves to design. Try drawing one on paper. Actually paint in the colors. Color the bottom, the boot top (wide waterline), the topsides, and finally the deck and coaming. Try not to make your drawing look spotty with color. At the same time vary your shades to give them character. And again watch the natural lines of the boat. Should your craft be high-sided she could stand a line of white, say, beneath the gunwale. This will lower the sides and make her look more lengthy and less chunky. Conversely, vertical lines on the stem and rudder will shorten her.

For colors on your wood boat use a color card of marine paints, never house paint. A surprising variation may be obtained in this type of paint today. A simple list follows: bottom paint, red or green; boot top paint, green, red, black, white, blue; topsides, black, royal blue, French gray, Nile green, orange buff; deck paint, buff, battleship green, pine green, blue and terra cotta.

Next Thursday we shall tell you how to get ready for the actual painting and how to apply the paint.

Our Mail Bag

Many of our boy correspondents in the Mail Bag enjoy exchanges of very delightful letters with other boy readers of the page For Young People. Here is a sample of a letter from a wide-awake boy in Yorkshire, England, written to one in Tennessee:

"I live in Bradford, England, a town of about 33,000 people. It is a great center for the woolen industry in England. We have had only one fairly large air raid, and that was not worth calling a blitz; but the German planes often passed overhead at night. Then we had sirens, gunfire and searchlights, but no bombs, thank goodness!

"I was 15 last September 13th and go to the Bradford Grammar School. In September I hope to go aboard H. M. S. Conway, which is a training ship, from which I would (all being well) go into the Royal Navy.

"Although I live in a large town I like the countryside, and last summer I spent six weeks on a farm in Cumberland. It was near the coast. I went under a Government scheme. They thought that owing to the shortage of labor due to Conscription, it would be advisable to send boys (from 15-18) from the large towns to work on the farms, during their summer holidays.

"I am a Scout and am very keen on swimming. I play the piano, after a fashion, and like cycling."

Joe S. (14), of Los Angeles, California, would like to correspond with boys anywhere in the world. His hobby is photography, and he is hoping to build a dark room; he is interested in woodworking and natural history and is saving money to go to summer camp.

Margaret O., of Zurich, Switzerland, would like to correspond with girls between 15 and 18 years old. She lived in England for 12 years, and would like especially to correspond with girls there. She is interested in reading, swimming, riding horseback and acting. She has also some knowledge of German and French.

"The Mail Bag has always been a joy to me, because I've acquired so many friends through it," writes Alice Joy W. (14), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. "I feel that I can never have too many, so would like my name to appear again. I should like to have letters from almost anywhere, especially Hawaii, because, although I've never been there, it is one of my ambitions to do so. I find my time well occupied with high school, sports galore and music, both classical and swing."

Dorothy G., (16), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, would like to correspond with several girls. "I read The Christian Science Monitor daily," she writes, "and I have always been interested in finding a correspondent when reading the Mail Bag column.

"I am interested very much in art. I like to read and I spend most of my leisure doing so. I have several scrapbooks of movie stars."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department, or asks to have their name printed, must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your faimly who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

Meet Our Hobbyists

Edith Dunkin, George Crabbe, Muriel Howland, and Patricia Hughes

Our hobbyists today are Edith Dunkin, of South Bend, Indiana; George Crabbe, of New York City; Muriel Howland, of Quincy, Massachusetts; and Patricia Hughes, of Inglewood, California. Here are their letters:

Dolls and Designing

Just to have something to play with at the time, I started my hobby of collecting paper dolls and their outfits of clothes. I kept it up until I had more than 300 different paper dolls. They still are a big attraction for me.

Once started, I tried to see how many different kinds of dolls I could collect. I gained many friends with these, for where I had duplicates these were traded with other girls for any extras they might have which I did not have.

While not trying to find additional paper dolls, I turned to designing new styles of clothes for these dolls. Art paper was used for this. When sketched, I used crayons or paints for the color designs of the materials.

I have expanded my paper doll fun into designing and planning new styles of dresses and clothes for myself and others. I have found that my paper dolls have helped me to be of practical help to my mother with her own hobby of dressmaking for us girls and other friends of hers.

I have not kept my collection completely intact of recent years. I have been sharing many smaller groups of my paper dolls to get other girls started with their own collections of dolls. Too, I have given many other smaller groups of my paper dolls and their outfits to girls not so fortunate as myself, for their Christmas and birthday presents. I have found it great fun to share my hobby with others.

Now I am completing my last year of high school and, after I have finished four years of college, who knows what use I may make of my paper doll experience. It may open a career for me. Whatever the future may bring, I've had a great deal of fun with my paper dolls—and I still enjoy spending happy minutes with my hobby.

Edith Dunkin

Geography From Stamps

I began to collect stamps about a year ago when I found a post card with a Canadian stamp on it. It was the first foreign stamp I had ever seen. In a store window near where I live I saw a collection of stamps and I thought how interesting it would be if I could have a collection. The first stamp I bought was a Coronation stamp with the pictures of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

When my father saw that I was interested in stamp collecting, he gave me quite a few stamps from the different countries in Europe. He also gave me some Liberian stamps, pioneering with marine pictures on them, and New Netherland triangle shaped stamps. But the one I liked best was from New Zealand because it had a fine map of New Zealand and a picture of Captain James Cook, the discoverer of New Zealand.

When friends of my parents learned that my hobby was collecting stamps they sent me some unusual kinds. For instance a stamp from Venezuela with a picture of Simon Bolivar the great liberator, which I prize very much. I also have a set of four stamps which were printed in compliment to the third International Philatelic Exhibition of 1936, commemorating events which took place in the United States of America over a period of four hundred years.

I find that since I have been collecting stamps my school work means more to me. History and geography are much more interesting to me now and I am learning more about my own country and other countries abroad.

George Crabbe.

A Garden Hobby

My hobby is raising a garden. I do it every year. I think it's lots of fun. The year before last, my garden didn't come up so well. In it I had onions. They came up, but were only small ones. Then I had radishes. They didn't come up at all. Best of all I had tomatoes and cucumbers. They come up every year. When they do, they grow so big and fat that my father has to go out and pick them. Then we have another place for corn. It comes up nice and big every year too. I think your own vegetables out of your own garden are better than the store vegetables. I am going to continue to plant them every year.

Muriel Howland

Helping the Government

My hobby has been saving tin foil for the government because the United States needs tin foil. So I am saving it. They need it to build airplanes and other things they need for this war. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade of the Kelso school. I think everybody should save up tin foil, and if my letter is published, I hope it will give everyone the notion of saving it. I had saved up quite a bit before the government needed it. I used to save it to make heavy lead balls for paper weights. But now I know that the government needs it I gave it all to them, and that is my hobby.

Patricia Hughes

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"Where the foundation of mind and body are made strong."
Located in the famous Muskoka Lake District of Northern Ontario. Canoe trips, all land and water sports under direction of college coaches. Guest houses for visitors. Director, Matt Mann, Swimming Coach, University of Michigan.

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Wono, a separate camp for girls 6-18

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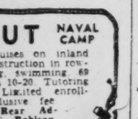
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No Extras — Booklet on request
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New London, N. H. Safe location on Pleasant Lake in White Mts. Selected enrollment. Land and water sports. Sandy beach. Dancing. Cabins. Alt. 1400 ft. Fee $138. Booklet.
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Natural outdoor life amid lovely surroundings assures physical and spiritual development. All sports and games that girls enjoy. White, sandy beaches, safe bathing. Dramatics and dancing given special emphasis. Riding, arts and crafts, overnight trips. Exceptional housing facilities. Staffed by professional teachers. Illustrated booklet.
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All the fun of camping, but hobby-making, character developing interests stressed. Moderate rates.
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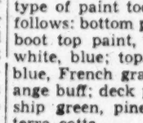
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Catalog Paul E. Wilgus, 136 Hampden Street, West Springfield, Mass.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
MONDAY
Children's Page

Anna Sokolow Makes Boston Bow—'Reap the Wild Wind' on Screen

Distinguished Modern Dancer Well Received in Jordan Hall

By Margaret Lloyd

The Contemporary Dance Group did Boston a service that commercial managers have overlooked in presenting a distinguished young modern dancer, Anna Sokolow, in Jordan Hall last night. The audience, though not as large as the importance of the artist warranted, was warmly appreciative.

It could hardly fail to be. For Miss Sokolow, through poetic introspection, is an artist of direct action. She makes her points, and no fuss about it. But no literalism either. A dancy dancer, and not a laborious mover in space, a person who thinks and has something to say and knows how to say it in choreographic terms, a dancer of the people celebrating the people in her dance, and speaking to the people through it, she exemplifies modern dance in all the richness of its present development, its unity with other forms.

In her work she incorporates rather than superimposes the so-called outside techniques. From her year in Russia she evolves a Suite of Dances to Russian Songs that pulses with folk feeling through her own movement patterns adapted from authentic steps. Out of her Mexican experience she makes her own interpretation of the "Lament for the Death of a Bullfighter," from the suite, "Homage to Garcia Lorca," that she composed while there. It is not Maracci's interpretation—it is neither as complex nor as Spanish. It is an observer's comment rather than compulsory racial expression. But it is a comment, and it is reinforced by the native flavor of Silvestre Revueltas' music.

Also to music of Revueltas is her "Songs for Children," an exquisite cycle based on poems of Garcia Lorca, touching lightly the luminant fancies of childhood. "Mother, I want to be made of silver" is an example of its delicacy of content.

The naïve world of the child-imagination is again portrayed in the haunting song of the tenements, "Mama Beautiful," showing through the child's responses the brave and lovely mother who tries to make her see butterflies where cockroaches are, and brownies in place of rats. Both these pieces have an accompaniment of spoken text, and both have the sheen of childlike simplicity, the fine texture of creative handiwork.

Her lyrical "Ballad in a Popular Style," the intense "Case History No. ——" and "Slaughter of the Innocents," the bright "Four Little Salon Pieces," and the exalted dance-poem, "The Exile," have been seen in Boston before. Their repetition reveals anew the depth of her insight, the variety of her technical equipment, the force and beauty of her utterance.

She has the buoyancy, the esprit, of ballet, the power of modern movement, is lyrical, dynamic, dramatic, all at once, a poet of a dancer who transmutes the commonplace into the shimmering fabric of art.

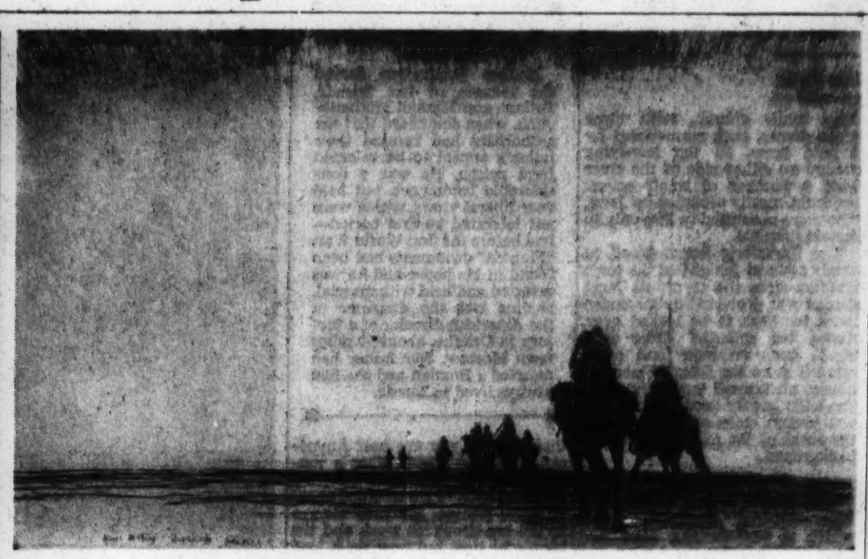
A professional dancer of wide experience, she wisely appeared only in solo. The members of the Contemporary Dance Group whom she has trained are working girls, nonprofessionals, who study dance after hours. They acquitted themselves sufficiently in the suite of Russian dances to bring out the choreographic design.

Boston is indebted to this little group of amateurs—in the best sense of the word, since they love their art enough to make many sacrifices for it—for calling one of the coming great American dancers to its attention.

Alex North was the pianist and composer for some of the dances, Arno Tanney the baritone accompanist. The costumes were original and delightful.

Daniel Nagrin and Helen Tamiris

In "Liberty Song," ballet with music arranged by Genevieve Pitot, to be given at Jan Veen Studio Hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, May 15 and 16.



'Dawn: Camel Patrol Setting Out'

Etching by James McBey now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

DeMille Film Arrives At Metropolitan

"Reap the Wild Wind," which celebrates the thirtieth anniversary of both Paramount and Cecil B. DeMille in the motion picture industry, arrived today on the screen at the Metropolitan. This adaptation of a magazine serial by Thelma Strabel abounds in melodramatic cliches which are written, acted, and directed in Mr. DeMille's traditional style but with little of his renowned knack for showmanship. The picture is a historical narrative of the 1840's, but Mr. DeMille has sought to apply a contemporary significance by emphasizing one speech about freedom of the seas. Otherwise, the film does not trifle with ideas, but sticks to its business of reefs and hurricanes, brawls, murder, romance, pirate wreckers, and an undersea squid (made at a reputed cost of $12,000).

Several stories have been rolled into one principal plot which has to do with the efforts of a Charleston lawyer, Stephen Tolliver (Ray Milland), to rid the Florida keys of pirates who wrecked vessels and stole cargoes from merchant ships in the early nineteenth century. Tolliver's deeds of derring-do are inspired by his love for Captain Loxi Claiborne (Paulette Goddard), belle of the keys.

A few of the scenes are exciting and several more are visually effective, but the film never becomes completely believable. It is a large, episodic affair with a number of crises which fail to rise in one climactic tidal wave. Even the last-reel storm sequence and the undersea tussle with the engineers' squid are rather obvious hokum.

Although the film has been photographed in Technicolor, character values are represented in terms of black-and-white. Raymond Massey as King Cutler is the super-villain of the story. The supporting cast includes John Wayne as Captain Jack Stuart, a rough admirer of Loxi; Robert Preston as Dan Cutler, brother of King Cutler, the wreckers' leader; Susan Hayward as a young girl in love with Dan; Lynne Overman as a comedy relief salt-walter Yankee; Walter Hampden as a blustering shipowner; and Charles Bickford, Elizabeth Risdon, Hedda Hopper, Janet Beecher, and Louise Beavers in smaller roles.

At the Pops Tonight

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofieff
"Soviet Iron Works" ..... Mossolov
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual
Arranged by Jacchia
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Mechanized Forces March Fantasy on "You're in the Army Now" ..... Lazlo
"Roses from the South," Waltzes ..... Strauss
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Backstage for Miss Barrymore

Edward McHugh, stage manager for "The Corn Is Green," which comes to the Colonial Monday, has served Ethel Barrymore in that capacity for twenty years. Regardless of the management under which she is starring, he presides backstage. Since his first assignment with Miss Barrymore in "Rose Bernd" in 1922, he has clocked scenes and signaled cues in all the plays in which she has appeared in New York with the exception of the Somerset Maugham comedy, "The Constant Wife." The chore was his for the asking but on the opening of "The Constant Wife" McHugh was working in another hit. "The Corn Is Green" is the seventeenth Ethel Barrymore play to have McHugh officiating.

* * *

In order these plays are "Rose Bernd," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Laughing Lady," "The School for Scandal," "A Royal Fandango," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Kingdom of God," "The Love Duel," "Scarlet Sister Mary," "The Twelve-Pound Look," "L'Aiglon," "The Ghost of Yankee Doodle," "Whiteoaks," "Farm of Three Echoes" and, now, "The Corn Is Green."

When Miss Barrymore went to London to appear in Sir James Barrie's "The Twelve-Pound Look" McHugh accompanied her. He's her stage manager in all her tours and in his years with her has been in every State in the Union except New Mexico. A native of Homestead, Pa., McHugh comes from a family that played in the theaters of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Indiana over a period of 17 years in a single play, "Human Hearts," a melodrama of the Ozarks penned by Al Reed. "Human Hearts" was the property of the McHugh family, and the elder McHughs, their four sons and two daughters all played in it, frequently all of them at the same time.

Edward McHugh was initiated into "Human Hearts" at six and served in it almost continuously over a period of 15 years. His brother, Frank, now one of Hollywood's dependable comedians, served with Edward in the family drama, and then the two for five years played as a vaudeville team over the Star and Gus Sun circuits, doing their best in singing and talking acts.

McHugh played some three years in stock in Pittsburgh, Sioux City, Springfield, and elsewhere. Then he made his first visit to New York. In the World War I he enlisted in the 359th Infantry. After 18 months in France, he returned to civilian life and two months later he was in stock again, this time in Des Moines. After a summer at Elitch's Gardens in Denver he once more headed for New York.

* * *

About this time he determined to pursue his occasional chore of stage managing with more zeal, leaving acting to others. Arthur Hopkins engaged him to be in charge backstage for Lionel Barrymore in "The Claw." This was in October of 1921, and he has been in service ever since. The following autumn when Ethel Barrymore was about to star in "Rose Bernd," Lionel recommended McHugh to her. Arthur Hopkins, producer of both plays, agreed.

When John Barrymore revived "The Jest," McHugh functioned backstage, as he had for Lionel and Ethel. McHugh is always at the theater to greet Miss Barrymore and never leaves until she has departed for home. When Miss Barrymore is inactive, he takes other assignments with other stars, but always with the proviso that he is to be released should she start rehearsing a new play.

Play in Prospect

All's Fair—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, May 11. New musical show sponsored by Dwight Deere Wiman and Richard Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Ray Bolger and Constance Moore wil head the cast. Jo Mielziner is designing the scenery and Irene Sharaff the costumes.

Helen Walker, seen on Broadway this season in Samson Raphaelson's "Jason," has been signed to a film contract by Paramount . . . Barry Sullivan, Broadway actor, has also joined that studio . . . "For Me and My Gal" is the final release title of the new Judy Garland picture, now being produced by M-G-M.

Ross Gallery

An exhibition of water colors by five local painters will continue through May 16 at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue.

These artists all find their subject-matter either in rural New England or in city streets. They all use their aquarelle fluently and freely. Some try to invest it with a somber or reflective mood. The pictures by M. Sacks are entertaining and they show versatility. "Public Garden, Winter" is a commendable bit of portraiture. Leonard M. Goldberg makes some telling pictures of the tenament districts. He aints articulately. I. Zusman contributes a good portrayal entitled, "Casanova." Fred Reilly paints rustic themes like "Hay Wagon" and "Old Shack." The water colors by R. J. Flanagan are dramatized.

This group of painters reflects a tendency which is widespread among young performers today. They derive from the daily scene and from the commonplace, subject material which is compelling. Sometimes they treat it in a fanciful and illusory way, sometimes in a moody fashion; least frequently do they paint objectively.

D. A.

May Plans on Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Broadway will be receiving five new productions in May, if present plans hold. According to latest announcements, the schedule will run something as follows:

May 7—"The Walking Gentleman," a thriller by Fulton Oursler and Grace Perkins, with Victor Francen, the French star, at the Belasco Theater.

May 15—"Swing a New Song," a revue with sketches by Mathew Mathews and music and lyrics by Donald Heywood, probably at the Forrest Theater.

May 19—"The Strings Are False," a drama by Paul Vincent Carroll, with Ruth Gordon, at the Royale Theater.

May 20—"Uncle Harry," a murder melodrama by Thomas Job, with Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne, probably at the Broadhurst Theater.

May 27—"All's Fair," a musical comedy version by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart of Julian Thompson's play, "The Warrior's Husband," with Ray Bolger, at the Shubert Theater.

Experimental productions include "L'Anonce Fait a Marié," by Paul Claudel, acted in French by Ludmilla Pitoeff and her company, at the Barbizon-Plaza Theater, May 20, 21, 23: "War and Peace," a dramatization of the Tolstoy novel by Alfred Neumann, Erwin Piscator, and Harold Anderson at the Studio Theater on West Twelfth Street, beginning on May 20; "June Mad," by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements, at the Master Institute Theater, Riverside Drive and 103rd Street, beginning on May 22.

Other experimental possibilities are "Still Life in Yellow," Frederick Schlick's play about Vincent Van Gogh, at the Theater Showcase, 341 West Forty-seventh Street, and "American Legend," the American Actors Company's second annual dance, song, and drama program, at the Humphrey-Weidman Studio, 108 West Sixteenth Street.

The following summer theaters are announced to open in May:

The Maplewood, New Jersey, Theater, on May 4.

The Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Mass., on May 11.

The Greenwood Playhouse, Peaks Island, Maine, on May 22.

The Cape Theater, Cape May, N. J., on May 27.

Doll & Richards

Portraits in pastel and charcoal by Jeanne W. De Leiris are to be on exhibition at Doll & Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through May 20.

Madame De Leiris, who is of Parisian birth, is now a resident of Cambridge. Her portraits are all life-like and genial. She has an aptitude for placing a figure and avoiding the stiffness common in portraits of this kind. Outstanding is a portrait in pastel of Prof. Walter B. Cannon. Other portraits that are especially interesting are those of Mrs. Mario Rossi, Margery Friedgood and Carol Friedgood.

* * *

Copley Society

Oils by Jacob Greenleaf are on exhibition through this week at the Copley Society, 298 Commonwealth Ave.

Mr. Greenleaf specializes in landscape. He seems to wander over the New England countryside in search of pleasing subjects. There are views of Lexington, Sudbury, Weston, Concord, and Lincoln. They are painted in a tranquil and unostentatious manner.

Veen Recital at 3:30

The time of the Studio Workshop recital tomorrow at Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Ave., has been advanced to 3:30 p. m. The same program, consisting of solo, duo, and group dances, will be repeated Saturday evening, beginning at 8.

Mrs. Zeise for Soloist

Marybelle Fulton Zeise, pianist, will be soloist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra in its final concert of the season, Sunday afternoon, May 17, in Jordan Hall. Mrs. Zeise, a member of the orchestra since it was founded three years ago by its conductor, Alexander Thiede, will play César Franck's Symphonic Variations. The orchestra will give the first American performance of Richard B. Platt's Suite for string orchestra. Mr. Platt, a local pianist describes his composition as a youthful piece written more to entertain than to impress. Other numbers will be: Bach-Moody, "If thou but suffer God to guide thee;" Mozart, Overture to "La Giardiniera;" Britten, Sinfonietta.

'Mexican Fiesta'

Seven Massachusetts girls will be among 16 Radcliffe dancers to take part in the "Mexican Fiesta" presented by Katherine Schroeder, director of the Radcliffe Dance Group, on Saturday afternoon, May 16, in the dormitory quadrangle. Assisted by Harvard dancers, the group will perform authentic dances which Miss Schroeder studied in Mexico last summer.

A private premiere showing of the English-made "Ships With Wings," a story built around the Ark Royal, will be held on May 19 at the Normandie Theater, New York, under the sponsorship of the British War Relief Society, the English Speaking Union, and the Union Jack Club.

John Reed King

Who makes weekly visits to the Bronx Zoo to tell his youthful listeners "What's New at the Zoo," Sundays, CBS-WEEI, at 1:35 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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NOW SHOWING! COMPLETE! IN ALL ITS GLORY! NOT AN INCH CUT!
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CONTINUOUS SHOWINGS!
Doors Open Orpheum 9 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
Come anytime up to 9 P. M. and see a complete show.
MATS. • NIGHTS 40c 60c
CHILDREN—MATS. 25c (Prices Include Tax)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Plus "AT THE COUNTY FAIR"

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW
Bob Hope • Madeleine Carroll
"My Favorite Blonde"
Plus: "FRISCO LIL"

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TONIGHT at 8:30
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85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SUNDAY, MAY 10, at 8:30
Annual HARVARD NIGHT
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DOORS OPEN AT 10 A.M. • ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.
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6 DAYS TUES. Aft'n, MAY 12
2:15 & 8:15 P.M. Dance Ones 1 & 7
TWICE DAILY Beginning
"Most Colorful, Most Beautiful, Most Exciting Show of Them All"... WALTER WINCHELL
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Produced by JOHN RINGLING NORTH
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
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Glorious New Super Spectacle "HOLIDAYS"
"BALLET OF THE ELEPHANTS"
Directed by GEORGE BALANCHINE
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Mr. & Mrs. GARGANTUA The Great
Inconceivably Impressive Array of Fabulous New Productions—All, COAST'S Great Wild Animal Acts—800 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—Hundreds of Horses—Vast Restyled Menagerie—New Congress of Freaks
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS NOW at Garden & Filene's

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LAURENCE OLIVIER "LESLIE HOWARD" RAYMOND MASSEY
THE INVADERS
Cont. 12:0 3:25 5:30 7:35 9:40 P.M.
FRIDAY, MAY 8, THROUGH MON., MAY 11

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50th Street and 6th Avenue
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
"SABOTEUR"
PRISCILLA LANE • ROBERT CUMMINGS
Associate Producer, Jack H. Skirball—A Universal Picture
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Symphony Orchestra, under direction Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4500

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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
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250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

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MATINEE TODAY 2:30
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
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Selected Short Subjects
Starting Sunday—"HELLZAPOPPIN"
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Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Frances Starr, Ronald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Squaring the Circle," by Katayev. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Song recital by Clara Martha Shedd. Kurt Sober, accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"It Happened One Night," Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Destry Rides Again," James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 1:30, 4:55, 8:05. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:05. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:00, 8:50.

Fine Arts—"Bride of Buddha." 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—"Of Mice and Men," Burgess Meredith and Betty Field. 2:35, 6:12, 9:50. "It's a Date," Deanna Durbin. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 9:55.

Modern—"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:05, 9:50. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Norway in Revolt," "Flag of Mercy," "Mass Production of Tanks," "Screen Snapshots," "Music and Entertainment," "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Sixty—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh. 12:25, 4:55, 9.

Telepix—"Fort Knox Tank School," "So You Think You knew Music," "Fighting Fire Bombs," "Sports in the Rockies," "John Nesbitt's Passing Parade," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin and Ona Munson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Black Friday," Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown—"Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2:40, 5:38, 8:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothis Lamour and William Holden. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Torpedo Boat," 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Lady has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. "Night of January 16," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 2, Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:30, 8. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:28, 9:35.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 5:05, 8:10. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:30, 6:38, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:15, 5:30, 9:05. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 4:30, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 2 and 8.

University: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Obliging Young Lady," Jean Carroll. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. "Hard Guy," J. La Rue and M. Healey. 2, Evenings, 7:30-11.

Codman: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Valley of the Sun," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 1:34, 7:34. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy and Preston Foster. 3:18, 9:18.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:06, 8:04. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:04, 7, 10:15.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:36, 9:19. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:34, 5:00.

Hyde Park: "Mountain Moonlight," Weaver Brothers. 2:10, 8:10. "Cerebean Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 3:10, 9:16.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Johnny Eager," Lana Turner and Robert Taylor. 3:30, 8:15. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Brooklyn Orchid," M. Woodworth. 2, 3:10, 8:20. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Strawberry Blonde," Olivia de Havilland. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 3:30, 6:30. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 3:35, 6:38, 9:40. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:30. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 3:35, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "All That Money Can Buy," Ann Shirley and Edward Arnold. 3:30, 8:10. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:30, 5:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 5:15. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot 3, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains. "Shepherd of the Ozarks," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Helzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson, and Martha Raye. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

Revere: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Campus: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. Two Latins from Manhattan," Jean Davis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD—WakeBold: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 3:00, 7:34. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:38, 9:36.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "International Lady," George Brent. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2 and 7:34.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. New "March of Time," 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3:18, 8:01. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2:14, 6:33, 9:49.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	267,390
1942 volume to date	38,346,667
1941 volume to date	45,786,409

Industrials Lead Market In Mild Rally

NEW YORK, May 7 —Industrial stalwarts today led the stock market on a selective resumption of the recovery swing.

Forward leanings were exhibited at the start, with dealings picking up on the come-back. There was some let-down after mid-day and extreme gains running to a point or more for favorites were reduced in many cases in the final hour.

Bidding was sufficient to lift volume to around 350,000 shares, largest in more than a week.

Reasons for the stiffening of trends varied in commission houses. the opinion persisted that the list still was in an oversold condition. In addition, the relative stability of the market yesterday on the news of the fall of Corregidor, plus today's reports of British successes at Madagascar, tended to hearten bullish contingents. A constructive element also was seen in the likelihood that individual companies would be less vulnerable under present tax prospects.

There was a smattering of new year's highs recorded, including Chrysler, Postal Telegraph preferred and Colgate-Palmolive.

In front most of the time or another were Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber preferred, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Boeing, Montgomery Ward, American Smelting, International Telephone, Westinghouse, General Electric, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., du Pont, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, J. C. Penney and Loew's.

Among laggards were American Telephone, Great Northern, Dow Chemical and Owens-Illinois. Curtiss-Wright edged into new low ground for 1942.

Selected Bonds Higher

A selected list of rails and utilities did most of the advancing in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour a number were up a point and in a few cases more while fractional improvement was the rule among the remainder. Industrials and specialties followed a narrow course, along with United States Governments.

Several issues of Peru attained new 1942 peaks in a continuation of the move in progress for several days in these issues. The 6s of 1960 were heavily traded.

Moving indecisively most of the time were Portland General Electric 4½s, Northern Pacific 6s, Gulf States Steel 4½s, International Paper 6s, and American Telephone 3s.

U. S. Governments were less active, but held a generally steady undertone on the stock exchange and over the counter. Books still were open for subscription to the "tap issue" made available to investors on Monday, with new reports indicating large blocks being taken by insurance companies and others.

Cuba 5½s were higher, along with several other Latin-American issues, but the general run of foreign dollar loans showed little change.

Rayon Production In First Quarter Increases 17 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Rayon yarn and staple fiber production of 153,900,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1942 increased 17 per cent over the 131,200,000 pounds produced in the like 1941 period, the trade publication Rayon Organon said.

A new record of 36,800,000 pounds of rayon staple fiber was produced in the first quarter this year, compared with the 1941 first quarter total of 30,700,000, which included production plus imports. A previous record of 36,300,000 pounds was produced in the final 1941 quarter.

Yarn production was 117,100,000 pounds in the first three months of this year against 106,200,000 pounds produced in the initial quarter of 1941.

Stocks of rayon filament yarn in producers hands April 30 were 5,400,000 pounds against 4,100,000 pounds held March 31.

Stock Prices Show Gains in London

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Stock market prices improved today but some of the gains were yielded in the late trading. British successes at Madagascar were helpful to stock exchange sentiment.

British funds and Mexican bonds were steady. Industrials closed slightly under the day's highs. Oils also reacted a bit while kaffirs were neglected. Diamond issues, soft in early part of the session, rallied later.

Soap Makers Report 52 P. C. Rise in Sales

NEW YORK (AP) — Everybody's doing a lot more scrubbing these days that is customary or else there's been some hoarding of soap.

The Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers reported sales of soap by manufacturers who make nine-tenths of the country's total amounted to $107,756,295 in the first quarter of 1942, an increase of 52.8 per cent over the preceding three months and 35.5 per cent more than in the first quarter of 1941. The amount was 78.1 per cent higher than the quarterly average for the five-year period 1935-39.

The association said market studies showed wholesalers, retailers and consumers have excess quantities of soap on hand and current sales were described as "very slow."

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37⅛	Abbott (1.60a)	2	38	37⅛	38	M'y 5
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'y 6
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'y 5
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 6
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	M'y 6
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr30
22¾	17½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅛e	1	17½	17½	17½	
5½	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	123	122½	122¾	+ ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'y 6
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	+1
30½	22	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	1	24	23½	23½	— ½
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	3	15¾	15½	15½	M'y 6
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 5
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ¾
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	20½	20½	20½	
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	21	30½	29½	29½	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	2	25½	25	25½	— ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	27	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	1	62½	62	62½	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	M'y 5
33	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'y 5
73¾	62	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	17	17	17	M'y 6
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	M'y 5
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .25e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	16	16	16	M'y 5
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ⅛e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	M'y 6
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf (.60k)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 2
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf (.70k)	3	22½	22½	22½	— ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 1
32	26¾	Am-Haw SS 3¼e	1	27	27	27	
3½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 6
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	6	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	Apr28
10¼	7	Am Locomotive	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	78	78	78	M'y 4
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	4	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
23¾	16⅞	Am Metal (1)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	
1½	1½	Am Power & Lt	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 6
22	12½	APL $5 pf (1.56k)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	26	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill 1⅛e	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
5½	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼e)	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	*6	37¾	37	37⅜	+ ¾
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135	135	135	M'y 5
34½	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ½
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	92⅞	91⅜	92⅛	M'y 5
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
134¾	101⅛	Am Tel & Tel(9)	18	112⅜	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1¾e)	*2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	*2	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¾
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	126	125	126	
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4	3⅞	4	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	10	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
116½	108⅛	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	109	109	109	+ ¾
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	60	60	60	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	42½	42½	42½	+2½
28⅜	23⅛	Anaconda (⅛e)	19	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y 5
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	28	28	28	M'y 5
111⅜	109	Arm Del pf (7)	3	109⅜	108⅝	108⅝	
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	56	56	56	M'y 6
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅛e	7	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¼e)	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr29
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	1	25	25	25	M'y 6
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	11	38¾	36½	36½	
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	1	65½	65½	65½	—1⅜
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	34½	34½	34½	—1½
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	13	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ¼
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	21	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	M'y 5
9⅛	7	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¾
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	13	3⅛	3	3	

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 6
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y 2
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	12	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
11⅛	8⅜	Barker Bros (1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y 4
18⅛	14⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	9	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	
19½	15½	Bath Ir W (⅛e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	M'y 6
24⅜	20	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
104⅛	102	Beat Cream (1a)	3	21	20⅜	21	M'y 2
106	102⅝	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
110¾	64	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
16½	12⅜	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	67	67	67	M'y 5
39⅞	32	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅞	8⅜	Bell Airc (2g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
39⅞	32	Bendix Av (2e)	*17	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
14	10	Benef Ind (.40e)	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24½	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 4
66⅜	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	19	56½	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
121	109⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—1⅛
22⅝	18¾	Bigelow-S (⅛e)	2	21	20¾	21	M'y 6
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	4	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (½e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅛	14¼	Boeing Airplane	15	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	M'y 4
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	18	23	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅜	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	32	32	32	— ¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1½	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	Apr29
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 6
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y 5
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 6
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 6
15¾	13	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	2	18	18	18	— ½
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅞	Burling Bl (1.40)	4	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	M'y 6
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	M'y 6
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 6
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅜	10	Byron Jack (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	14½	14	14	M'y 6
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'y 6
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	17	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	M'y 5
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24	24	24	
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 5
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	3	61	60	61	+1½
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
21¼	15	Celanese (⅛e)	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16⅞	16½	16⅞	M'y 6
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr29
18	14⅛	Cent Violeta 1g	2	14½	14	14	— ½
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	— ¼
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 5
17	14⅝	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	M'y 2
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	+ ⅜
4	2¾	Ches Corp	2	3	2⅞	3	M'y 1
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	1	1	1	M'y 6

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr27
17⅛	13½	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Apr23
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 6
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
		C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 6
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 5
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	— ½
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 6
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	64	56⅜	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅝
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 6
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅞e	1	30	30	30	—1
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23	23	23	M'y 1
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	2	34½	34	34½	+ ½
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
79½	56½	Coca Cola (1½e)	2	64	63½	63½	—1
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	59½	60½	+3
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (⅓)	5	13⅞	13½	13⅜	+ ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	11	Collins & A (¾e)	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15	15	15	M'y 4
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	1	9⅜	9	9	M'y 5
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	9	9	9	M'y 5
1¾	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	21	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	35½	35½	35½	M'y 6
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y 6
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	50½	60½	60½	M'y 5
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
100	91⅛	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	M'y 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y 1
9¾	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
		Com'th & South	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	— ¼
21½	15⅞	Consol Aire (1e)	33	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅞	4¾	Cons Cop (.10e)	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	*19	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
		Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y 4
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
6⅜	4⅞	Consol Oil (⅛)	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7½	7¼	7½	M'y 6
53¾	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	
96¼	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	82	82	82	M'y 5
13½	12	Container (⅛e)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
103½	77	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Apr28
27¼	21½	Cont Can (1½e)	7	24¼	24	24½	+ ¾
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	M'y 2
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
3¾	2⅞	Cont Motors .10e	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¼e	14	20¼	20	20	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	16	15½	15½	— ½
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	M'y 6
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	44	43⅝	43¾	
33⅜	22¼	Coty Inc (.15e)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y 1
		Coty Internat'l	3	½	⅜	⅜	M'y 4
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ickes to Bar Non-Essential Use of 'Gas'

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator for war, said the nation's war needs made it necessary "to eliminate every non-essential use of petroleum products," and declared tankers to supply the East Coast probably were out for the duration.

In an address before the American Gas Association's annual convention, he praised the railroads and oil companies for doing "spectacular things in moving enormous quantities of oil by tank car to the East Coast."

Driving Restricted

Mr. Ickes said that use of reclaimed pipe lines and barges up the Mississippi River would further take up the slack, but that "driving as usual" would not be possible for some time, especially along the Atlantic seaboard.

"The soundest national policy now dictates that we should henceforth operate on the theory that there will be no tankers available for East coast service because the Army and Navy need those tankers elsewhere," he said.

"We feel it is only prudent to prepare for the day when it may be necessary for us to rely entirely on land and inland water transportation to supply oil to the eastern seaboard," Mr. Ickes said.

"We know," he continued, "that we will be called upon to supply more tankers for the war work of the United Nations, including our own, in all parts of the world. And when the call comes, we will not fail our allies or our own armed forces."

Severe gasoline restrictions already are planned for the eastern seaboard, and Mr. Ickes said "the life of any sailor is too precious to be sacrificed in order that some safe compatriot may be able to drive to his golf club or go on a fishing trip."

Oil Important

"The world knows," he continued, "that this war will be won by the side that has the most petroleum, plus the best organization to make it available to the fighters."

"Much to Hitler's despair we still have the greatest petroleum resources of any country in the world; and to his increasing dismay he knows that enough natural gas is available in the underground reservoirs to do the job of lifting to the surface the oil that will ultimately destroy him."

"We must not only think of our immediate war requirements; we must also plan and conduct our operations so as to provide a sufficient supply for an indefinitely long period into the future."

Inland Steel Co. Plans Court Fight Over Union Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inland Steel Company is considering the possibility of an appeal to the courts if the War Labor Board rules against it on the union security issue, a company officer said.

"The possibility of a judicial review is under study," Vice-President Clarence B. Randall told newsmen, "but I am not prepared to say our legal experts think it is sound."

Another possibility, he reported, is an advisory poll of stockholders on the question of compliance with an order for the union shop or some modification of it.

"The record the Board has made," he said, "leads me to believe they intend to impose some form of union maintenance regardless of the facts in the individual case."

Inland, a Chicago concern, is one of four so-called "Little Steel" companies whose negotiations with the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee have been before the War Labor Board since February. The principal issues are a wage increase of $1 a day, the check-off, and union security—that is, some requirement that workers must maintain union membership.

Mr. Randall emphasized that Inland's appearance before the Board did not constitute an acknowledgement of the Board's jurisdiction to arbitrate the union shop issue.

"The War Labor Board," he declared, "has not the power to deal with the closed shop. We did not waive the question of jurisdiction. I say the question is not properly before the Board. I cannot believe the Congress would place the power over personal liberty in the hands of Davis, Taylor, Graham, and Morse," mentioning the names of the four public members of the Board.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 7

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables†	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2373	.2373	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8812	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Partly changed, new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Portland Cement Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehigh Portland Cement Co. reported for 12 months ended March 31 net profit of $2,354,379, equal to $2.93 a common share, against $2,554,152, or $3.11 a share in the preceding 12 months.

Banker

G. Lester Marston

Elected a vice-president of the Medford Savings Bank. Mr. Marston has been a trustee of the bank for 11 years. He is a member of the Corporation of the Boston Penny Savings Bank and Vice-President and Manager of the Claim Department of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

Priority Rating On Shipments To S. America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has announced a system of shipping priorities to govern the order in which goods may be exported to Latin America.

A shortage of tonnage because of the enemy submarine campaign in Atlantic waters made the action necessary, officials said.

The Office of Exports of the Board of Economic Warfare, the State Department and the coordinator of inter-American affairs jointly announced the move after consultation with the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation.

The system was designed, the B. E. W. said, to "expedite the production in the other American republics of materials required for the war program, as well as providing shipping facilities to take care of essential needs of our neighboring republics."

Beginning May 7, export licenses covering goods moving by water to other American republics will bear shipping priority ratings. These ratings will become effective with steamship lines at a date to be announced in the near future. Steamship operators will be directed by the War Shipping Administration to book cargo in accordance with these ratings as fixed by the office of exports.

Based on the "use" of the goods, the ratings will be assigned this way:

Rating A—for exports "contributing directly to the war program of the United States or to hemispheric military defense."

Rating B—for articles "essential to the maintenance of industrial, economic, and civilian life of the country of destination."

Rating C—for commodities "deemed important to the industrial and civilian life of the country of destination, but for which there is no immediate urgency, and the lack of which would not cause economic dislocation."

Rating D — for "non-essential articles and commodities which, while desirable, appear unnecessary in wartime, and for which there are substitutes, or without which the economic and civilian life of the country of destination would not be seriously harmed."

A special rating of AA will be held in reserve for cases of "utmost importance and urgency."

National Steel Net Equal to $1.21 Share

PITTSBURGH (AP) — National Steel Corporation reported a net income of $2,675,837.48 for the quarter ended March 31, as compared to net earnings of $5,430,388.89 in the first quarter of 1941.

The earnings were equal to $1.21 per share on 2,205,667 shares of capital stock, as compared to $2.46 on 2,204,667 shares in the corresponding period last year.

Provision for federal taxes on income for the first quarter of 1942 amounted to $4,825,000, an increase of $2,379,581.22 over the $2,445,418.78 provided in the similar period of 1941.

Ernest J. Weir, chairman of National Steel, said the company operations were 100 per cent "on schedules as determined by the War Production Board."

Wheat Prices Show Gains in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP)—Registering gains of about 1½ cents at one stage, wheat prices today reached highs unequalled here since April 13. Corn was up a cent to tops for the last two weeks. May soybeans gained as much as 3 cents.

Buying that appeared in the grain pits was touched off largely by the advance in soybeans, which reflected upward revision of certain cottonseed oil prices effective May 11, and indications that an order restating ceilings on numerous fats and oils, possibly including soybean oil, is being prepared. Short covering operations were in evidence in all pits and mills were reported more active in wheat.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s 45-43	103.14	103.14	103.14
2 3s 55-51	110.20	110.20	110.20
3 2½s 72-67	100.23	100.20	100.23

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	101¾	101⅜	101⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitiP&P5s53st	48	48	48
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
16 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	69⅞	70
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	53½	53½	53½
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	44	44	44
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Am. & For P5s 2030	64	64	64
10 AmIGIChem 5½s 49	102	101⅞	102
3 Am Int 5½s 49	96	96	96
6 Am T&T 3-s 61	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Am T&T 3s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Am W D & E 6s 75	92⅛	92	92
23 Arm Del 4s 55	106	103¾	106¾
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109	109⅛
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91½	91½	91½
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Atl & Chl AL 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82	82	82
4 A C Line clt 4s 52	69⅜	69½	69½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
1 A C Line 5s 45	100	100	100
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	61½	61¼	61¼
16 B&O 95 sta A	30½	30¼	30⅜
42 B&O 95 st C	35¼	35	35⅛
18 B&O 2000 st D	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
80 B&O 96 st F	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
94 B&O cv 6D st	23½	23⅜	23½
12 B&O 4s 48	61	60½	61
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52½	52½	52½
8 B&O S W 50 st	42½	42¼	42½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57½	57½	57½
1 Beech Creek 3½s 51	80¼	80¼	80¼
11 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2 BellTPa 5s 60 C	129½	129½	129½
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105	105	105
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	103½	103⅝	103½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¾	100½	100¾
40 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34	33⅜	34
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	89¾	89	89½
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113¾	113¾	113¾
20 Buf R&P 57 st	38¾	38¼	38¼
5 Bush Term 5s 55	63	63	63
1 Bush Term 4s 52	80	80	80
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	81	81	81
12 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	110⅝	110⅝
2 Can Pac 5s 54	88⅞	88¾	88¾
5 Celanese 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17	16¾	17
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73	73	73
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	57	57	57
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	76½	77
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	78½	78	78
28 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
9 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17¾	18¼	18¼
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
2 C&O 4½s 92	126⅞	126⅝	126⅞
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
11 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101¼	101½	101½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87½	87½	87½
4 Chi&E Ill inc 97	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38½	38½	38½
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67½	67½	67½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	66	66	66
37 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15⅞	15¾	15¾
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2½	2⅝
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	48¾	48¾	48¾
30 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¾	46¾	47¾
25 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34	34	34
11 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	32¾	32⅝	32¾
1 Chi Rys 5s 27	54	54	54
8 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13½	13¾	13½
29 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
12 CRI&P 4s 88	26¼	26	26¼
2 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	22½	22½	22½
14 CRI&P 4s 34	14¼	14	14⅛
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106½	106½
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49½	49¼	49½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	69½	69½	69½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 72	70	70	70
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63½	63¼	63½
25 Col & So 4½s 80	22	21⅞	21⅞
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	84½	84½	84½
10 ComMack Inc 69WW	24½	25	25
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Crucible Sl 3¼s 55	94¼	94¼	94¼
15 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	30	30	30
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	30¼	30¼	30¼
13 CubaRR 7½s 46 rct	30⅜	29¾	30¼
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	35	35	35
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	31½	31½	31½
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¾	58¾
80 D&RGW 4s 36	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 D&RG West 5s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
46 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
5 D&RG West 5s 78	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜
8 Det⅜Mack 1st 4s 95	35	35	35
5 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 El Paso&SW 5s 65	69	69	69
2 Erie 4½s 57	105½	105½	105½
70 Erie 4½s 2015	48¼	48	48¼
20 Erie 4s 95	92	91¾	92
9 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97	87	97
11 FondaP&G 2-4s 82ct	3½	3½	3½
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	96¾	97
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102¾	102½	102½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
8 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98	97¾	97⅞
10 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96⅝	96½	96½
9 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78½	78½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4½s 75	71¾	71½	71½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80⅜	80½	80⅜
1 Hoe&Co 1stmtg 44	103½	103½	103½
3 HoustOnITex4½s 54	103½	103¾	103¼
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	44¼	44¼	44¼
17 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46	45⅝	46
46 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	15¼	14½	15¼
6 Ill Cen 4s '52	53¼	53	53
41 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47½	47¼	47½
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	47	46¾	47
15 Ill Cen 5s '55	58	57⅞	58
26 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	52¼	51⅝	52¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	47	46⅝	46¾
10 Inland Stl 3s '61	104	104	104
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19¼	19	19
9 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	17¾	17⅜	17¾
15 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104	104	104
2 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	98	98	98
177 Int T&T 4½s '52	54½	55⅜	54½
243 Int T&T 5s '55	56	54½	55
5 JamesF & Clea 4s '59	49	49	49
11 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	45⅞	45½	45⅞
1 K C South 5s '50	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 K C South 3s '50	63	63	63
3 K C Term 4s '60	100½	100½	100½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	80½	80¾	80½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	80	80	80
4 LaLe Gas 5s '42	100½	100½	100½
6 L S & M S 3½s '97	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
16 Lautaro Nit inc '75	40	39	40
5 Leh & N Y 4s '45	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	77½	77¼	77½
11 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	82⅞	82½	82⅞
43 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	43⅞	43	43⅞
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	37½	37½	37½
36 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34¼	33⅞	34¼
2 Leh Val Terms 5s 51	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	123¼	122¾	123¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
2 Louis&N 1st 4s2003	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Lou&N5o Jt 5s 52	90	90	90
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	85½	85¼	85¼
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	49	49	49
1 Marion StShov6s47st	99	99	99
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	55⅝	55	55
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	5½	5½	5½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	66	66	66
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	13¾	13½	13½
44 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13½	12⅞	13½
6 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38¾	38⅝	38¾
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21½	21⅜	21½
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42½	42	42
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
20 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
29 Mo Pac 5s 77F	31½	31⅜	31½
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
17 Mo Pac 5s 81I	31½	31½	31½
40 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	90	90	90
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
20 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104	104
3 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42¾	42½	42¾
7 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38½	38¼	38⅛
7 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	73	73	73
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	75	75
7 NO Orl Term 4s 53	75	75	75
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51½	51	51½
8 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	43⅛	43	43
5 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	47¼	47	47¼
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56ct	45	45	45
1 NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	79	79	79
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¼	53¾	54
46 NYC 4½s 2013A	50⅛	49¾	49¾
61 NYC n 4s 98	51½	50¾	50¾
6 NYC 3¾s 46	96⅛	96¼	96½
30 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59	58¾	58⅞
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74¾	74¾	74¾
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67½	67½	67½
5 NY Connect 3½s 43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 NY Dock cv 5s 47	80	80	80
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	107	107
11 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	57¼	57	57¼
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41⅝	41½	41⅝
24 NYNH&H cln 6s 40	59½	59	59¼
19 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39⅞	40
11 NYNH&H 4s 55	35	35	35
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	34½	34½	34½
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34	34	34
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	34	34
2 NYNH&T cv 3½s 56	34	34	34
2 NY Steam 3¼s 63	103¼	103⅛	103¼
10 NY S&W gen 5s 40	14⅜	14	14⅜
22 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37	35¾	37
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	93	93	93
3 N Y Tel 3½s 67	109½	109⅛	109⅝
5 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	25	25	25
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅛	68	68
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58¼	58½	58½
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58⅜	58½	58¼
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	76	76	76
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46½	44⅞	45⅛
109 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	8¾	8⅛	8¾
6 Ohio Ed 3⅜s 72	109	109	109
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	108	108	108
5 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	97½	97½	97½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109	109	109
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	94	94	94
3 Pen Co 4s 63	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105½	105½	105½
14 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103⅜	102¼	102½
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¼	88¼	88¼
8 Pen RR 3½s 52	85	84¾	84¾
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	45¼	45¼	43¼
9 Pere Marq 5s 56	72½	72½	72½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 Pere Marq 4s 56	62¾	62¾	62¾
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106	106
4 Phila Co 4½s 61	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
50 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9	8⅞	9
16 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¼	28	28
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	98	97¾	97¾
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	62½	62½	62½
8 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	62½	62½	62½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84¼	83¾	83¾
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74⅞	74¼	74¼
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100½	100¼	100¼
4 Retpublic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102⅜	102⅜
20 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	53½	53	53½
111 Rio Gr W cli 4s 49	26⅜	24¾	26⅜
24 RI Ark & La 4½s34	15	15	15
8 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	87⅛	83¾	83¾
6 Rutland Can 4s 49	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜
6 STLIMM&SeG 3s 33	73	73	73
6 St L S F 5s 50 B	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
51 St L S F 4½s 78	16⅝	16½	16⅝
5 SLSF4½s 78ct st	16¼	16¼	16¼
26 St L S F 5s 50 A	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 St L SW 5s 52	50¾	51	51
6 St L SW2rfg 5s 90	27½	27½	27½
12 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79½	79½	79½
2 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	75	75	75
12 Sea A Lize 6s 45	10	9¾	9¾
10 Sea A L 4s 50 st	16⅜	16¼	16¼
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	8¼	8	8¼
3 Simmons-s 4½s 52	102	102	102
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅛	105	105
2 So Cal Pow 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55⅛	55	55
1 Sou Pac 4s 56 81	54¼	54	54
28 So Pac 4½s 69	56⅜	56¼	56¼
28 So Pac 4½s 49	70	69¼	70
1 So Pac clt 4s 49	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
31 So Pac 3¾s 46	88¾	88⅛	88⅛
47 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	86¾	86¼	86¼
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	86	86	86
2 South Ry 6½s 56	90½	90¼	90¼
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	86¾	86¼	86¾
3 South Ry cv 5s 56	86¾	86¼	86¾
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90¾	90¾
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	67½	67¼	67¼
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	82½	82½	82½
1 S W Bell 5s 68	105½	105¼	105½
7 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	37	36⅛	37
94 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68½	68½	68½
124 Third Ave 4s 60	16¼	15⅞	16
129 Third Ave 4s 60	54	52¾	54
1 T StL&W 4s 50	87	86¾	87
9 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101	101	101
7 Un Pac 4s 47	109¾	109¼	109¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 reg	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Un Pac 3½s 80	104⅝	104½	104½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97½	97½
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	91½	91½	91½
1 US Rub 2 10s 51	101	101	101
1 UtahLt&Trac 5s 44	97	97	97
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	97¼	97	97¼
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	87¼	87¼	87¼
12 Wabash 4s 71 wi	79¼	79¼	79¼
7 Walwth 4s 55	88½	87½	87½
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	99½	99½	99½
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	105¾	105¾	105¾
33 West Shore 4s 2361	43¾	43	43
31 Westn Md 4s 52	90	89¾	89¾
5 Westn Pac 5s 46	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
56 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30⅜	29¾	30⅜
14 Western Un 5s 60	82½	82⅜	82⅝
7 Western Un 4½s 50	83	82¾	83
3 West Penn 3½s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 West Elec 5½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92	92	92
16 Wis Cen 4s 49	45¾	44¾	45⅜
11 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99½	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
16 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	70½	70½	70½
19 Argentine 4½s 48	90	89¾	90
5 Australia 5s 55	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
4 Australia 4½s 56	53

Treasury Would Double Individual Surtaxes, Cut Exemptions

Expert Avers Work of Roads 'Magnificent'

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The way the nation's railroads are meeting the challenge of wartime transportation with performance was discussed today by two rail experts before the conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Prof. Thurman W. Van Metre, professor of transportation of the School of Business, Columbia University, recalled that when the country entered the World War in 1917 the presidents of most of the railroads pledged themselves to submerge their competitive rivalry and operate their lines as one great continental system.

"This was a fine promise, but unhappily it was not followed by an equally fine performance," said Prof. Van Metre. "This time there has been no such promise; there has been no such assemblage; there has been no such resolution. But there has been performance—a performance of such a nature that there is only one word to describe it; it has been magnificent. . . .

"Under the most adverse conditions, the railroads have risen to the occasion with a vigor, a determination, a spirit of co-operation, and a will that have won for them the respect and the confidence of the entire country."

Prof. Van Metre said the railroads would be faced in postwar days with a new struggle in the field of transportation from both air transport and truck and automobile transport.

He said he believed the railroads could meet the challenge "if they will employ the same effort, the same spirit of co-operation and collaboration they are now showing in meeting the task imposed upon them" by wartime transportation problems.

Roy B. White, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said that the railroads were receiving the best of co-operation from Government agencies, shippers and the public generally.

Looking ahead, Mr. White said that "no one is wise enough to foresee the degree to which Government control will be extended over business when the war ends."

"It is reasonable to believe," he said, "that control will be extended and enlarged so that railroad and highway transporttaion will be developed and protected in their proper spheres, and the nation provided with the best possible facilities in time of peril as well as peace."

At yesterday's session, Edmund Burke, Jr., member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, declared that under war conditions "holding company systems should proceed with the simplification of their corporate and financial structures without further delay."

Pointing out that "the production of many essential war materials calls for a tremendous amount of electrical energy, which in turn requires cash for plant expansion and maintenance," Mr. Burke added that "companies confronted with the necessity of financing wartime construction cannot simply mark time."

"The commission has given full right of way to operating company financing for new construction," he said, after reiterating that "the very factors that are relied on as justifying a general moratorium on the corporate and financial simplification of our holding company systems establish beyond question the necessity of their having reasonably conservative capital structures now."

The commission was unlikely to permit, "let alone require, widespread sales of utility securities in the open market at this time," he declared.

C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute of New York, told the bankers that "the greatest menace the utilities face today is greatly increased federal taxes."

In 1941, he said, the increase of "67 per cent in their federal income and excess profits taxes reduced the net income for stockholders by 3.3 per cent. In 1942, if the Treasury proposals for increased tax rates are made effective, it is estimated that a further reduction of 30 per cent below 1941 would take place in utility net income."

B. & O. March Income Up

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported its net income for March was $3,042,419, an increase of $1,037,830 over March, 1941. March revenues brought the B. & O.'s net income for the first quarter of this year to $4,010,827, an increase of $563,848 over the corresponding period of 1941.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1942

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty Cents (40c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable June 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1942. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHEITE, *Secretary.*

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War Industries Employees Working at Least 48 Hours

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Employees in key war industries, with some exceptions, are working a national average of 48 hours or more a week.

This is the statement of the office of Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

Here are the number of hours an employee works during an average week in these war shops: Machine tool plants, 56; engine factories, 54; shipyards, 52; locomotive shops, 52; ordnance factories, 51; and aircraft plants, 48.7. Others nearing the 48-hour week include: Machinery, 47.1; brass, bronze and copper, 46.1; aluminum, 45.0; explosives, 44.9; and iron and steel, 41.3.

Authorities made public these figures to allay the impression that war workers were refusing to put in more than 41½ hours a week.

The controversial "40-hour week" does not limit the individual shop employee to 40 hours of labor and no more during any 7-day period. A man may work as long as he pleases, provided his employer has a job for him.

Overtime Pay Problem

What the law specifically does demand is that when an employer causes an employee to work more than 40 hours a week he must pay him time-and-a-half for each hour or fraction of an hour of extra time worked. And there you have the real crux of new work-week legislation—whether labor shall be required to work an extra eight hours or more without receiving overtime pay.

It is quite possible that before this thing ends all workers in war industries will be at their benches for what now seems a fantastic number of hours. The British, whose health and efficiency experience largely may determine the new labor laws, have settled down to an average 54 to 56 hours as the regular weekly maximum for efficiency.

They, of course, are nearer the scene of action and are spurred by deeper emotional intensity. Another factor is that British factories are not always geared to the same tremendous pace set over here. Some production men say that, because of this high-speed production, Americans work best on an 8-hour day.

England jumped her average work-week to 60 hours per man shortly after the war began. She dropped down to 57 early in 1940 when the strain proved too great. Came the fall of France, British evacuation of Dunkerque and Hitler's threat to invade the British Isles. Labor Minister Bevin called on Englishmen to work 84 hours a week. Men stood at their machines until they dropped from fatigue. Even the women and children labored 60, 70 and 80 hours.

Soon the mortality, sickness and accident rate cut down production. Shop replacements became excessive. Men frequently were recalled from the armed services. Absenteeism increased from 10 to 15 per cent. Many had to lay off two months at a time to rebuild physical stamina. Mr. Bevin reduced the work week to a maximum 56 hours and the average became 54.

Little is known of German and Japanese experience. The best estimate seems to be that Nazi factories work their men 60 hours and the Japanese 70 hours.

In Germany, all depends on who's working. Captured Poles are forced to labor beyond human endurance. French, Belgian, Dutch and other conquered peoples who must "volunteer" or not eat, work longer for Hitler, it is believed, than do labor gangs from Italy and other Axis "co-partners." Even native German labor is used to industrial drudgery.

The tendency here, because of pressure for war deliveries and a shortage in skilled labor, machinery and materials has been to step up both day and hours of labor. Fundamentally, labor unions have no objection to this provided labor receives added compensation for the extra time.

Hours of Production

While the keynote of national debate is the pay which labor shall receive, the issue takes on quite another angle in regard to hours of production. Experience seems to indicate that the number of days worked in a week, when increased from five to six, has less effect on productivity than has an increase in hours per day.

Henry Ford once said that labor maintained maximum efficiency when not worked more than 44 to 48 hours a week. Even today, management by and large is against a 7-day week. A Government survey found only two of 650 major employers who believed the 40-hour base pay week stood in the way of production.

Men are working far beyond 40 hours for extra pay. Some who would change the wage-hour law say they should do it for patriotism alone. But England found it necessary to offer her labor legions added financial inducement for excessive toil. British living costs are reported at 50 per cent above prewar level and wages are up 43 per cent. The Roosevelt Administration favors straight overtime pay rather than bonuses. Opponents, many favoring the bonus system, all insist "excessive toil" does not begin until after the 48th hour of any one work week.

Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward Sales Slowing Up

CHICAGO (AP)—Initial effects of priorities upon sales volumes were shown in April reports of two of the nation's largest mail order and retail merchandising firms—Sears, Roebuck and Company and Montgomery Ward and Company.

Where sales had been running 12 to 25 per cent higher in earlier months this year, April's volume for Sears, Roebuck was up only 0.8 per cent while Montgomery Ward and Company's sales slumped 0.8 per cent.

It was the first time since October, 1938, that year-to-year comparison of Montgomery Ward's monthly sales failed to show an increase. Sears, Roebuck and Company's gain was the smallest for any month since October, 1938.

Officials of the two companies said complete stoppage or limitation on the sale of many items was responsible. Sales of tires, radios, typewriters, washing machines, electrical equipment and many other items are either prohibited or limited.

Both companies continue to receive mail order requests for some items which are not salable, officials added. Sewell Avery, president of Montgomery Ward, told stockholders in the annual report covering the year ended Feb. 28, 1942, that the company had returned more than $20,000,000 in cash to customers who ordered merchandise that the company was unable to sell.

In some cases, stocks of goods coming under priorities are exhausted, while in others the companies have adequate stocks but cannot sell them. A representative of Montgomery Ward said they had fairly large supplies of typewriters, which cannot be sold.

Sales of Sears, Roebuck in the first three months of the current fiscal year were:

Month	Sales	Pct. Gain
February	$61,670,000	23.4
March	76,038,000	14.5
April	76,301,000	0.8
Sales of Montgomery Ward:		
February	37,969,000	12.2
March	55,856,000	25.6
April	57,604,000	0.8 (D)

D—Decline.

Bendix Aviation Earnings Expand

DETROIT (AP) — Bendix Aviation Corporation reported earnings for the first six months of its fiscal year ended March 31, 1942, of $8,122,678 after deducting Federal excess profits and income taxes.

Reserves for Federal excess profits taxes and Federal income taxes were provided during this period in the amount of $36,261,381.

In the same period of the preceding year net earnings were $5,904,861 after reserves for Federal income and excess profits taxes amounting to $8,936,682.

Net sales for the six months period ended March 31, 1942, amounted to $169,633,526, compared with $56,415,308 in the first six months of the fiscal year 1941.

Brazilian Rubber Export Price of 39c Established

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—United States Ambassador Caffery has announced an agreement to establish a rubber export price of 39 cents a pound f. o. b., Belem, for upper accra fine wash.

Mr. Caffery said the program to increase the Brazilian crude rubber output was "going well" as additional labor was being sent to Amazon areas from the drought-stricken northeast sections of Brazil.

Morgenthau Is For Lowering Of Exemptions

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau told the House Ways and Means Committee today that "the time has now come" to lower personal exemptions under the individual income tax to $600 for single persons, $1,200 for married couples and $300 for each dependent.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, of the committee made public a letter in which Mr. Morgenthau said the reduction would produce about $1,100,000,000 of which $100,000,000 would come from 6,900,000 new taxpayers.

More for Social Security

The letter said that this new increase would be over and above the $3,200,000,000 he asked Congress to raise from individuals as part of an over-all $7,600,000,000 tax program. Present exemptions are $750 for single persons, $1,500 for married couples and $400 for dependents.

Last year the seven million individuals who paid income taxes paid $5,000,000,000. Under any of various plans that have been presented they would pay much more hereafter, but some committeemen have said there was a strong possibility that some of Mr. Morgenthau's steep surtax rate increases would be pared down.

Mr. Doughton told newspapermen that Mr. Morgenthau's letter proposing lower exemptions was presented to the committee at a morning session, but did not indicate what reception it received.

Mr. Morgenthau took occasion in the letter to emphasize again the need of expanding the Social Security program and of increasing taxes for that purpose by about $2,000,000,000 a year, and expressed the hope that the committee would proceed as soon as possible after completing a tax bill to consider that question.

Normal Tax Unchanged

In presenting the Administration's program to the committee March 3, Mr. Morgenthau said a further lowering of the personal exemptions would yield "a relative insignificant amount of revenue from the earners of very low incomes."

He said then, however, that if he believed that expenditures of that group added materially to the danger of inflation, he would not hesitate to recommend lower exemptions "in spite of the small amount of revenue that would be produced."

The Treasury has proposed retention of the 4 per cent normal tax, but with elimination of the present earned income credit, and recommended that the present 6 per cent surtax rate on the first $2,000 of net income be changed to a minimum of 12 per cent on the first $500 of net income.

The surtax increases would result in a doubling of surtax revenue on incomes up to the $8,000-$10,000 bracket, with a gradual leveling off until a net income of between $100,000 to $150,000 would be taxed 86 per cent, instead of the present 65.

As an offset to elimination of the earned income credit and the higher surtax rates, the Treasury has proposed new deductions for unusual medical expenses, the cost of sending children to college and domestic expenses where a wife, as well as the husband, has a job.

Future of $60,000,000 Worth of Auto Tools Uncertain; May Become Scrap

DETROIT (AP)—The future of some $60,000,000 worth of dies and tools stored by the automobile industry for the duration of the war is becoming more uncertain than ever following a meeting of more than 500 industrial salvage engineers with officials of the War Production Board's salvage section.

Because the tools and dies are unsuited to war production work the car industry crated and indexed each item against the day when car output might be resumed; representatives of the WPB salvage committee think they should be scrapped because of the growing shortage of material.

One industry authority pointed out that the scrap value of the tools would be only a fraction of their value as operating equipment. For the most part they are made of high-alloy nickel steel, which has been classified as one of the "critical" materials in the war effort.

Scrapping the dies and tools would mean that wholly new models would have to be developed in the postwar period instead of resuming production on the 1942 models as many of the former car manufacturers expected. It would mean also that from eight months to a year might elapse after the end of the war before any new cars could be made.

Describing the Detroit area as the largest scrap producing center in the country, Edwin B. Barringer, President of the Scrap Iron & Steel Institute, Inc., told the conference here that "any machine not now operating is not going to—and it will make the highest quality of scrap."

George Weymouth, chief of the WPB industrial salvage section, said scrap is now a "secondary raw material and it is the patriotic duty of every citizen to report hoards of critical materials. You report it and we will move it."

April War Bond's Sale $530,502,000

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The Treasury announced May 5 that April war bond sales totaled $530,502,000, making the total for the first year of defense and war bond sales $5,389,349,000.

April sales were about $27,000,000 below March and the lowest since December. This month, by its first quota campaign, the Treasury expects to boost sales to $600,000,000.

Bigelow-Sanford Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., for the quarter ended April 4 reported net profit of $467,676, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.36 a common share, compared with $490,707, or $1.43 a share, in the like 1941 period.

McNear Absent in WLB Hearing on His Railroad

CHICAGO (AP)—Without benefit of management representation, a War Labor Board arbitrator began hearing testimony today by the railroad brotherhoods in connection with their longstanding dispute with the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad.

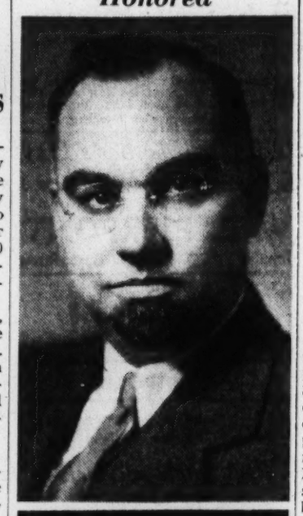
For the second straight day, George P. McNear, Jr., President and principal owner of the road, failed to make an appearance at the hearing or send a representative. He has termed the proposed arbitration by WLB as "unlawful."

Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard of Colorado, presiding, directed the brotherhood attorneys to proceed with presentation of their case.

Charles M. Hay of St. Louis, attorney for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, made the initial presentation, summarizing difficulties which he said T. P. & W. employees had had with McNear since the latter acquired the road in 1926.

The brotherhoods are contending that T. P. & W. revenues make it a Class 1 railroad and that employees have not received wages or had working conditions on a parity with other Class 1 railroads.

Honored



Blackstone, Blank & Stoller

(Above) G. Edward Pendray, Assistant to the President of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., and (below) James Boyd, Eastern District Manager, who have been awarded the Westinghouse Order of Merit. Mr. Pendray, who is in charge of publicity and advertising, wrote the book, "Men, Mirrors and Stars," Scientific Book Club selection in February, 1935, and originated and carried through the Time Capsule project at the New York World's Fair.

Silver Rationing In New York City Due to Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Silver supplies have been so depleted by the demand for the metal in industry and arts that it is being rationed in New York City, Handy & Harman, local bullion dealers, said.

The firm is prorating sales to their customers on the basis of previous business done with them, but plants needing the metal for essential war purposes were being taken care of first.

The demand for silver in manufacture and arts, it is estimated, is running at the rate of 140,000,000 ounces yearly but it was said that no more than 100,000,000 ounces annually of newly mined foreign silver is available for sale in New York.

While the demand for silver for war purposes is reported to be increasing, the call so far has been met. However, unless there is some change in existing laws through which the domestic production may go into industry, some persons believe that it will be necessary to ask the Treasury Department to release an additional amount of the metal to take care of the war demand.

Continue Advertising Is Expert's Advice

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Industry was advised to continue advertising during the war and to formulate post-war plans of distribution of products to meet an expectant enormous demand for goods of many types after the emergency.

"Some governmental quarters suggest that advertising be stopped but in my opinion that is unsound," Harold Vinton Coes of New York, vice-president of an engineering firm, told the American Gas Association meeting here.

"Experience has shown that no company that has discontinued advertising permanently has been able to hold a position of leadership in its industry or to maintain its position in the markets. Once a position is lost through failure to continue advertising aggressiveness, it is almost impossible to regain it."

"Use your advertising as a morale builder not only for your customers but for your own organization," Mr. Coes urged as a change of emphasis. "Resort to institutional advertising, focusing attention on the industry, on your own business, what has been accomplished, what you hope to accomplish, with a view to keeping the industry and its component parts ever before the public pending the time when you will need them and they will need you."

English Note Circulation

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Bank of England note circulation continued its uninterrupted advance for the eleventh consecutive week to a record high of £776,950,000. This total represents an increase of more than £150,000,000 compared with the same date a year ago.

CargoShipping Inadequacy Is Slowly Solved

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Most serious war transport problem at present is, of course, in cargo shipping, as the United States undertakes the most colossal task in history of supplying far-flung battlefields and civilian populations with a so far hopelessly inadequate merchant marine currently subject to depletion by German submarines. Shipping men find about their only consolation in the fact that the current German submarine campaign on the Atlantic Coast is more effective in depriving the New York and New England consumer of sugar and fuel than in bleeding the movement of military supplies to the distant battlefields. Over a billion dollars of lease-lend has already been sent to Russia and current volume to that country is large indeed.

Hit Uneconomic Operations

There is considerable criticism here in New York shipping circles of the running of the American merchant marine. Uneconomic timing of ships and improper stevedoring are charged as well as the wasteful use of cargo space There is criticism that War Shipping Administration's top men, being line operators in civilian life, are insufficiently acquainted with the problems of what is today in effect the equivalent of tramp operation—the chess-board shifting about of ships from port to port and convoy to convoy most needed at the moment.

It is said that Army-Navy jealousy still hampers the program, and also that enemy aliens are still being used in stevedoring work where they cannot only keep an accurate check on cargoes and destinations but also slow the program by sly resort to improper loading methods such as stowing cargo for the first port of call in back of cargo for the second, third, or final port of destination. It has been broadly said that ideal handling of the American merchant marine could lift its present usefulness 25 per cent.

On the other hand shipping men here are loath to criticise the War Shipping Administration or the Army or Navy, feeling that in large part the mistakes currently being made are the result of inexperience and unavoidable haste. The Army Quartermaster Corps, in fact, has never faced anything comparable to the present huge and complicated task of supply. Moreover it is pointed out that haste in assembling convoys may often make inevitable waste of space in stevedoring. Lastly, it is explained that in many cases there may be shortages of skilled shipmasters, of crews, and of competent stevedoring bosses.

Airship Cargo Freight

One of the most radical long-term helps for the shipping shortage now already well beyond the discussion stage is the construction of a large merchant fleet of the air. In an impressive article in the current "Foreign Affairs," Grover Loening makes a hypothetical comparison of the carrying capacity of an ugly-duckling ship carrying three 10,000 ton cargoes a year and a cargo airship making 50 trips a year of 20 tons each. Scarcely an issue now appears of any aviation trade journal without at least one article deploring the slowness of the United States in developing its air cargo transport system and urging speed from here, with the achievements of the German Junkers-52's in Norway, Crete, and Russia being invariably described again.

It is pointed out that cargo airship construction should be relatively cheap because of (1) possible mass-production economies; (2) possible use of cheap materials such as plywood; (3) lack of need for armament; and (4) lack of need for building in the extreme speed of military or passenger-transport ships. A cargo airship, it is argued, need be no more like a DC-3 or Constellation passenger ship or like a 4-engined B-17E or B-24 than a railroad freight car needs to be constructed with the refinements of a Pullman car or an M-4 tank.

Another means of alleviating the ship shortage is, of course, to shift the burden of coastwise movements onto the backs of railroads, and this is already being done more and more. South and Central American cargoes are being brought into Gulf ports. Rails, pipelines and inland waterways are being pressed into service to move fuel oil into the Northeast.

(A final article will discuss the shortage in rail and local transport in more detail.)

Two Business Men Plead Guilty to Grand Larceny

NEW YORK (AP)—Two business executives interrupted their trial to plead guilty to grand larceny in the misappropriation of $795,582 from the Tide Water Associated Oil Co.

General sessions Judge John A. Mullen set May 22 for the sentencing of Joseph F. Colbert, former Tide Water Associated Oil Company official, and George D. Murphy, president of the defunct Philip Van Brunt Printing Company. They had been on trial since April 9.

They were accused of misappropriating the money from the oil company's advertising fund through false submission and approval of printing bills.

General Classified

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—90 Fenway, 8 rms. Beautiful view; elev.; near trans. Open to Service Men. Available June 15-Sept. 15. Mrs. Jerome, Com. 9319.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—2-room unfurn. suite. Insulated; heat, light, cont. hot-water furn. Fireplace, kitchenette. 1 min. to trans. Bus. women pref. Refs. required. PAR. 0790.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Furn. or unfurn. 5 rooms, sun parlor, garage, all modern improvements; good location. Call Talbot 2114.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG woman will share light, attractively furnished two-room apartment, West 58th St., with business woman. Write Box H-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., Washington Sq. district—Christian Scientist desires to share her home with one or two ladies. 27 W. 11th Ave. E.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN wishes 1 or 2 rooms, Bklyn., N. Y., with Kitchenette, bath, heat, hot water. Reasonable. Phone MU 3-5526 (N. Y. C.)

DESK SPACE

PART of office available to person in reliable business; refs. exchanged. Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR LEASE

A New Modern Hotel in a small city in Georgia; 25 rooms completely equipped; located on Federal and State highway; only Christian Scientists need apply. L. R. HETRICK, 231 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

HOMES WANTED

BOSTON or vicinity — Wanted by business woman, board or share pleasant home. Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN 4 bedroom country house, garage, spring water, electricity, gas, 3½ acres. Knodel Estate on Montville Road between Montville and Dreeserville. Near Cortland, Auburn and Skaneateles Lake. Price $5,500. Mrs. C. PELTON, 11 Shoshone, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

CAPE COD—To rent for the season, fully furnished 8-room house, 2 baths, 2-car garage. Inquire B. G. SEARS, West Dennis, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year; resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required 220 Prospect Avenue. Mo 8-3259.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

SOUTH SHORE, Long Island, N. Y.—Quiet secluded home for rest and study; good cooking. Tel WAntagh 1412 or write Box J 1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS with private bath. Make reservations early. A. Edith Barrows, The Anchorage By-the-Sea, Mattapoisett, Mass. Tel. 12.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, 2nd floor; rooms with twin beds, running water; quiet. MRS. P. PENDEXTER. Com. 0291.

BOSTON, 141 Beacon St. — Attractive large room, private bath; single room, semi-private bath; near Garden. Tel. Com 8732.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave.—Nicely furnished, large porch, kitchen privileges; near church, subway; bus passes door; excellent location; quiet; references. FL. 9-3433.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Singles, $7-$8; doubles, $4-$6 per person; maid service; table tennis; block subways; references. GUILER CLUB. BO. 8-2203.

N. Y. C., 160 East 65th St., near Third Church—Would like to share apartment with young business lady. Evenings REG. 4-4357.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive—Business person; homelike, convenient, adjacent bath; large closet; $6; breakfast optional; references. RI 9-5122.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—2 delightful rooms; gentlemen preferred; near bus and station. 86 Acorn St., Oakwood Heights. Don. Hills 6-1349.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Pleasant refined Rochester home for lady; Christian Scientists preferred; meals. Answer 208 Scott Street, Newark, N. Y.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NORTH SHORE—10-room house, sun decks, three baths, oil heat, maximum privacy; 10-acre tract, directly on water, unexcelled sea view, swimming, boating, fishing; easy commuting distance to Boston, excellent train service; owner anticipating military service, will rent for summer at sacrifice to desirable party. Write Box C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Ken. 5336.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young couple; no children; wish 1 or 2-room apartment or small house; furnished. Preferably N. W. BOX 79, 1293 National Press Bldg.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency), N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN. 4-3510

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads. Steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER for elderly couple. Centrally located in Boston. No laundry work. Call Com. 2064 for interview.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED: In newspaper telegraph wire room, combination clerk and teletype operator; school trained operator preferred; give references, experience and salary expected. Personnel Dept., The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—General houseworker, white, good mending essential, assist with cooking; hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.; must live near West 94th St., Manhattan. Write Box P-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LAUNDRESS WANTED
Family of 2; 2 days a week; steady, permanent position. Call Bigelow 1165 (Mass.)

ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS now open for organist. Write Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 814 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHY Telephone Solicitor, male or female, capable booking high-grade sittings; commission. Box F-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES

REPAIRED—ELECTRIFIED
Vases—Statues—Objects of Art
JACK BURSTEIN
80 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass. CHE. 2719

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co.—Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1228 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order.
70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

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BOOK AND CARD CORNER, Room 203, 545 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (formerly 11 West 42nd St.)—Daily Lesson Markers, Crayons, Books, Cards, Book Covers.

DRESSES

LILYAN'S SAMPLE DRESSES. Gorgeous selection. $4.95, $6.95, $7.95. Low rents make such prices possible. Sizes 9-20. Open 9-9. Come and enjoy these excellent styles and values. LILYAN'S, 133 E. 59 (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED REMODELED, BLENDING, FUR STORAGE
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FUR COATS RESTYLED $22.50
Worn silver foxes made to look new by exclusive process. Storage 2%.
MAJESTIC FUR SHOP
59 Temple Place, Boston. Room 902 Lib. 7048

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MAKE IT MOTHER'S DAY
Many Individual Gifts
Housecoats, Lingerie, Bed Jackets
Myrtle Lipp at Martha Perkins
1415 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

JEWELERS

OLD GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston. Lib. 2017

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens, Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

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"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York, Suite 1048.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2913

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SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 6010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS
A-B-C CLEANERS, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)
RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

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INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc. REWOVEN, Little Building, Boston. LIB. 7806.

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CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
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UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, relined, your premises; $74; guaranteed. Best materials used. STILLMAN, PResident 2-3683, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969.

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

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FOR SALE: PERSIAN LAMB COAT
Custom made; excellent condition; reasonable. Call Commonwealth 1281 after 5 p. m. (Mass.)

NEWPORT, R. I., 226 Thames Street
Newest AIR TREAD SHOES for women.
Burke's Store Serves the Family

NEWPORT, R. I., 142 Thames Street
WALK-OVER Shoes—Gotham Silk Hose
HERMAN MINES' SHOE STORE

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

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Telephone 4-8113
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REMEMBER MOTHER
on
SUNDAY, MAY 10th
With a Gift From
MEIGS & Co.
Corner Main and Wall

READ'S
SPRING SALE
Ends Saturday

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE
Exhibition of Replicas of the
BRITISH CROWN JEWELS
May 11-16, for the Benefit of the 242nd Coast Artillery
ADMISSION 10c
Our Entire Share to the 242nd!
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

SCOTT'S LAWN SEED
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GARDEN SEED
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325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

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in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

PATISSERIE
St. Moritz
23 E. Putnam Ave.
Tel. 2818 CONFISERIE

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

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Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

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THE *Harvey & Lewis* CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

BAILEY'S STORE
83-85 West Main Street
Hardware — Paints
Household Supplies
Headquarters for Garden Seeds — Tools
Fertilizer

MIDDLETOWN

G. U. REED
RADIOS
RECORDS
58 Hamlin Street Tel. 3540-W

PELTON'S
Luncheon Bar and Booths
Delicious Candies, Salted Nuts
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main Street 186 East Main Street

Take Advantage of the Many Savings Opportunities in
WRUBEL'S
ANNUAL MAY SALE
It's Spring Housecleaning Time at Middletown's Feminine Center!

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John R. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

IN THE SPRING
our fancy turns to
NEW FURNITURE
for the Porch and Garden
We have a complete line now
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

NEW BRITAIN

CARL LORENZEN COMPANY
Florist and Seedsman

Flowers for Mother's Day
A welcome gift—always
31 CHURCH ST. Ph. 97

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN
(Continued)

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2793

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

FUR STORAGE
Will Preserve Your Furs
PHONE 2989 NOW
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 9 a. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
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SPORTSWEAR
Shirts Vests Sweaters
Reversible Jackets, Alligator Raincoats, Zelan-treated Sport Jackets.
Agents for Knox Hats.
RAY HAMMOND
162 Orange Street

Howards CLEANERS.

WEST HAVEN Trucking Company
Padded Vans for
MOVING
We Store Household Goods
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343

ANDRE'S BEAUTY SALON

Exclusive and Original Hair Designing
Phone 7-0467
187 CHURCH STREET
Opp. the Green

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

Give Mother
Flowers
GEORGE STEWART
41 Wall Street, Norwalk Phone 6-8126

Roman Stripe, Kayser and Gordon Hosiery. Sport Socks. Bags. Crepe and Satin-Rayon Slips and Gowns.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

We are showing many beautiful and useful gifts for
MOTHER'S DAY
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

For Mother
Enna Jetticks
for *every day* in the year
AAAA to EEE $5.00 to $6.00
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall Street Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

FRANKEL'S
Smart Spring Styles
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Previews of Summer
You have only to glimpse the picturesque panorama of summer furnishings in our store to be inspired with ideas for warm weather settings in the garden, on the porch or in the house. Come to—
THE A. J. COLLINS CO.
70-76 No. Main Street

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Candy for
MOTHER'S DAY
Whitman's and Schrafft's
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Frost Bldg., 520 West Ave., Norwalk

For Mother
KAY DUNHILL DRESSES
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
CRAIGLEIGH COATS
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
FRANK JACOBY
10 North Main Street So. Norwalk

DIBBLE'S
Cleaners—Dyers
PHONE 6-5579
73 North Main St. South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 8 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

YOUR OLD WATCH IS WORTH MONEY
Regardless of Its Condition
Trade it in on a new Bulova, Benrus, Gruen, Hamilton. Convenient terms can be arranged.
American Gem Society
ZANTOW & FERGUSON Inc. JEWELERS
59 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers
Ideal Market
••ONE PARK ROW••
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2118
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER STREET
for Gifts that give the whole year through

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

FUEL SERVICE
WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
885 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

WATERBURY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lovely Gifts for a Loving Mother
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

HIT STYLES!
Cotton Frocks for Spring
All fast color—definitely styled up-to-the-minute.
We have your size, $2.98 to $5.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Now the exclusive agents for Dickerson's Shoes
$10.50 and $11.50
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H.'s"
Mother's Day, May 10th
(Grandmother's too)
We have so many things appropriate for gifts for Mother that we feel sure you will be pleased to shop here. Suggestion! How about a nice handbag?

Gifts for Mother's Day
in Jewelry, Silverware and Crystal
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mother's Day, Sunday, May 10th
Your opportunity to send flowers that will be appreciated
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

WHITNEY'S
The only Department Store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
SPORT SHIRTS and SLACKS for SUMMER WEAR

AUBURN

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
WORDEN'S
Paint Headquarters
59 Seneca Street
Phone 3631

STEVEN'S BEAUTE SALON
Phone 3316
217-218 Metcalf Building

Ready-to-Wear
for Women and Children
Gifts for Mother's Day
Bags, Gloves, Lingerie, House Coats
REEDS
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

SUMMER HARDWARE
Sash Doors—Glass—Roofing
Plumbing—Heating—Sheet Metal
Smith & Pearson, Inc.
PHONE 21 AUBURN, N. Y.

NEW YORK

AUBURN
(Continued)

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

KALET'S
5 and 7 State Street
MODERN FRIGID FUR STORAGE
Phone 2576 and our bonded messenger will call for your furs and woolen garments.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

INSURANCE
FIRE—CASUALTY
Home—Business—Auto
LIFE
Liberal Policies—Low Cost
RAYMOND H. WELLS
29 Hamilton Ave., Auburn, N. Y. Ph. 1216

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN
Auburn, New York
Established 1817
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY
Flowers for Mother's Day
Wirk's Florist, Inc.
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
Tel. Baldwin 6028
North Grand Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Outdoor Furniture
Complete assortment of Gliders, Steel, Wood, Rattan and Chinese Peel Chairs, Colorful Tables and Umbrellas.
THE FAIR STORE

SPORTS WEAR
will be important this summer. Because of restrictions, the nearby links and resorts will be visited more this summer, and you'll know more people there, so, of course you'll want to look your best. Our 2nd floor Sportswear Department will look after that.
At McLEAN'S

Visit our store on Binghamton Days. We are presenting our greatest stock of Summer Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
The Lawrence Paint Co.
Binghamton
Johnson City
Endicott

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
48 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.20
75c Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"S. H." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

D. D. COBB
LADIES' HATTER
Make Mother Happy
With a New
SPRING HAT
Specially Priced for Mother's Day
118 Sterling Avenue DE. 1030
Open Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Eves.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

THE *Children's Shop*
ATTRACTIVE SUN TOGS
(Infancy to 16 Years)
22 University Plaza
Main Street and Kenmore Avenue

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545 WA 4080

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

The Dawn **BEAUTY SHOPPE**
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
Order coal early—help win with a full bin.
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Complete Line of Building Materials
Phone
42 E. Court St. Cortland — Homer or Cortland 55 — Grove St. Homer

NEW YORK

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
No Gift Replaces Flowers for
MOTHER'S DAY
A Message of Love and Joy
Dalsimer — Florist
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst
Rockaway Park

FAR ROCKAWAY Lawrence
"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as low as $2.00
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

FARILYN HOYT'S SHOP
for
Women's Things at Low Prices
Housecoats—Lingerie—Hosiery—Bags
Costume Jewelry—Handkerchiefs and Novelties
161-09 Northern Boulevard
Opposite New Woolworth Building

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

Meet Us at
JAHN'S SODA LOUNGE
Delicious Luncheon 35c
MOTHER'S DAY GIFT BOXES
Homemade Candy and Ice Cream
41-18 Main St. FL. 9-9003
2 doors from Prospect Theatre.

FLUSHING—Bayside

Richter Florist
Remember Mother With Her Favorite Flowers
You Name Them
We'll Send Them
Anywhere in the United States or Canada
197-23 47th Avenue (Rocky Hill Road)
Phones BAYSIDE 9-3000, 3001, 3002

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire Charge Taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-0450

FOREST HILLS

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills nd Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—*Est. 1922*
Sole Distributor of Gruen Watches
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
71-13 Austin Street BO. 8-1288
BO. 8-1116 Est. 1926

FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Sales—Service
Radio—Electrical Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

Mother's Day Flowers
KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, INC.
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

Spring Is Here!
Spruce Up, Brighten Up!
Complete Line House Furnishings
GARDENS, HARDWARE and PAINTS
S. I. Levine
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

GLOVERSVILLE

Your Savings Account insured up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

BUY AT THE **ESSO** SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
COWLES BROWN CO.
9 N. Main Street

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

THE NEW FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
All White and Brown and White are here
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

REMEMBER MOTHER
with a
BOX OF CANDY
MAY 10TH
BOSTON CANDY STORE
PHONE 2150

GREAT NECK

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

JULIUS
Your Hairdresser
Custom Permanent Waving
Great Neck 1090 8 Third Street

Tel. Great Neck 174 Free Parking
NEMETH'S
Quality Meats
Orders Promptly Delivered
120 Middle Neck Road

Millincourt
Attractive Baskets and Boxes for
MOTHER'S DAY
55 S. Middle Neck Road Great Neck

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
White Straws and Felts
Matron Hats also
Latest styles and colors—all at
$1.98
Open Evenings 1A Third St. G. N. 3644

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

You will find that our selection of **GREETING CARDS** and **USEFUL GIFTS** for **MOTHER'S DAY** Is Unsurpassed

B. & B. STATIONERY & SPORT SHOP
24 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck 1659

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables *Prompt Delivery* BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Nassau Bootery
Play Shoes—Tennis Shoes
Beach Sandals
(X-Ray Fitting)
Specializing in Children's Shoes
Great Neck 2172 64 Middle Neck Road

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Gifts for Mother
Complete Line of
SUITS SLACKS PLAYSUITS ACCESSORIES
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carol Green's Gifts MOTHER'S DAY
MAY 10
Handbags, Gloves, Jewelry, Barbizon Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses
All gifts beautifully wrapped free
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead
80 South Main Street Freeport

FRANKLIN·SHOPS INC
Greater Long Islands Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Odd Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

Let Mother Select Her Own Gift
Le Rose SHOPS INC
SMART COATS
SUITS AND DRESSES
We Specialize in Stouts and Odd Sizes
12 Main Street

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

RHODA HAT SHOP
All Hats 1.35
13 Main Street

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

HOLLIS

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
311 E. State Street Phone 2761

Care will save your tires. Get Goodyear Tire Life Extension Service at
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3080. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

The Open Window
Mother's Day Dinner
From 12 Noon Until 8:30 P. M.
Olive Walsh, President
79-09 Roosevelt Avenue HA. 9-9205

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310
Queens Retail Furrier

BILL SITOKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Dulion's
MOTHER'S DAY DINNER
Junior Portions for Children
Served from 12:30 P. M. to 8:00 P. M.
37-38 90th Street Hav. 6-1029

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
NOW is the time to put your FURS in COLD STORAGE
John Blair
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Republic 9-0400 89-67 164th St., Jamaica

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

ANNIVERSARY SALE
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.
Refurnish Your Home with Draperies and Decorations
from **NELSON'S**
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

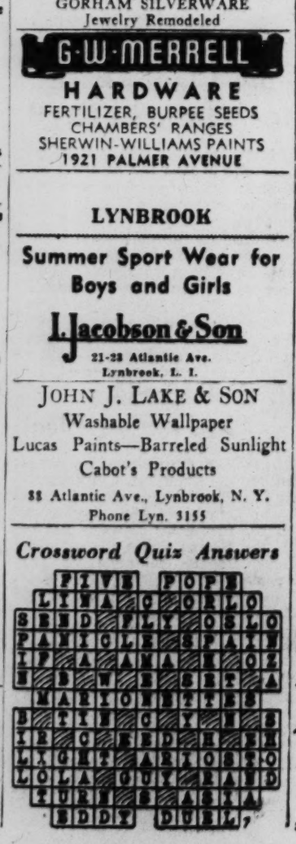
G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Summer Sport Wear for Boys and Girls
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Ave.
Lynbrook, L. I.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
33 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

For Mother's Day
Good Candies Are an Acceptable Gift
Mueller's Candies

Gifts—Cards
MOTHER'S DAY
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Gifts for Mother from Van Roon's
Hosiery—Gloves—Handbags
Lingerie and Sportswear

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6319 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Lyons
(Formerly Linetsky)
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
MANUFACTURER OF FINE
Upholstered Furniture
Draperies Slip Covers Mattresses
101 E. THIRD ST. MO. 8-7288
(Cor. Union Ave.)

Tel. Mo. 8-9696
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQuesten Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES, Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
NEw Rochelle 2-5456 657 North Ave.

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
New Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7000
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
611 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3533

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
TEL. MAIN 4-0334

Masur FLORIST
for **Mother's Day**
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS
Established 1900
216 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

The GREEN LANTERN GIFT SHOP
Cards for MOTHER'S DAY
Handkerchiefs—Jewelry
648 NOSTRAND AVE.
Tel. Nevins 8-3777

HARDWARE
Housefurnishing, Paint and Supplies, Grass Seed, Garden Tools, etc.
Edison Mazda Lamps
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
865 Flatbush Avenue Tel. Bu. 2-7714

Bay Ridge FLOWER SHOP
Visit—See—Buy
Our fine selection of flowers for
Mother's Day
WE DELIVER AND TELEGRAPH *Everywhere*
5201 5th Ave., corner 52nd St. WI. 9-8344

Borough of Queens

(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Edgartown and Nantucket, Mass.
Mary O'Callahan SPORTSWEAR GOWNS
GOWNS—HATS for TOWN and COUNTRY
49 East 49th Street EL. 5-9329

For Dry, Frizzy, Discolored Hair
A Soft Feathery Oil Permanent by
JIMMY
Hairdresser
33 W. 42nd St., Rm. 1019
Hours 10-7 Tel. LO 5-3511

Borough of Richmond (Staten Island)

GREAT KILLS

SHEAFFER'S AND PARKER PENS
Expert Watch Repairing
GREAT KILLS JEWELERS
3985 Amboy Road Phone Hon. 6-0551

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WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Richmond (Staten Island)

PORT RICHMOND

Large Stock of The Newest Victor—Columbia Okeh—Decca—Bluebird
RECORDS
Manhattan Furniture Co.
128 Richmond Avenue
Gib 2-2400 Port Richmond

U. GRANT OLDHAM
183 Richmond Ave., Port Rich., N. Y.
Tel. Gib. 2-3319, Evgs. Gib. 2-6666

"Insurance of Every Known Kind"
Service Plus Dependability

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RONNE & HANSEN Gas Station
Lubrication Service — Washing
1818 Victory Boulevard, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-6532
We call for and deliver your car.

Simpson's Tailor-made Clothes to order—Officers' Army and Navy Uniforms a specialty. Will call at your home or office with samples. Ask, Telephone or Write to
CHARLES I. SNIDER
78 E. Raleigh Avenue, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-2266 Wisconsin 7-8030

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

197-199 Sparks Avenue Tel. 8-0380
A. ARCHIGIAN
UPHOLSTERING
Tailored Slip Covers
Manufacturers of Curtains, Slip Covers, Draperies, Venetian Blinds
Furniture Repairing

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and S. P. G. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

confidentially
. . . and please don't breathe a word of this to anyone! . . . I understand that a certain . . . well, let's call it the Home Store, is going to have its
73rd
Anniversary Sale
I have it on good authority that the sale will start on Friday, May 8th, and last for eight days . . . that means there will be two open house nights too! Well, I haven't any further information but, let's watch the announcements, shall we? And for goodness' sake . . . don't breathe a word!
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

GABARDINE SUITS
100% Pure Worsted
29.50 35. 42.50
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Let MAISONETTE Clean and Store Your Furs . . .
Maisonette is a sawdust cleaning method. This method is the perfect way to clean furs because it is identical with the process used in the original dressing of the pelt. Instead of drying out the oils of the pelt (as dry cleaning does) Maisonette revives the life and elasticity of the fur. Every trace of grit, grime, grease, and dust is removed—and your fur has the gloss and sheen that you see in the pelt of a live, healthy animal.
CLEANING AND GLAZING
(includes cleaning lining)
Maisonette Cleaners
52 Raymond Ave. Phone 1372
BRANCH—M. LUTZ
59 Cannon St. Phone 3387

BAUER'S
9th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Buy Now — Save!
260 MAIN STREET

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

May 10th Is Mother's Day
Flowers, this year, will mean more to HER than ever before.
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

It's going to be a **STAY-AT-HOME SUMMER** and **WALLACE'S** is prepared to make it a pleasant summer for you.
WALLACE CO.

—AT— POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
Junc. Routes 44 and 55

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 2344

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6100
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of *Self Service*
SW FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Essoheat Fuel Oil 24-Hour SERVICE
MID-HUDSON OIL CO.
Richmond F. Mayer, President
Prospect Street—Phone Po'k. 1266

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
36 Academy Street

The Gateway Handicraft Shop
ANN BLASS EMMA MEWKILL
Practical and Useful Articles for the Home
Also Original Wearing Apparel
Cards for All Occasions
Collegeview Ave., Adjoining Juliet Thea.

Kem-Tone
BOLLINGER'S
373 Main St. Phone 4800

PECK BROOKS, Inc.
offers
Town and Country Clothes
● Suits ● Dresses
● Sweaters ● Skirts
44 Raymond Ave., Vassar Bank Bldg.

SEE OUR WINDOW
for Tempting Warm Weather Suggestions
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
89-41 165TH ST., JAMAICA

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8183, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

FUR STORAGE
STORAGE AND INSURANCE
Minimum charge $2.00 per garment
Free storage with all purchases or remodeling of fur coats
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Ave., at 104th St.
Vi. 9-8314

KARGMAN'S SPRING SALE!
MIRRORS — PICTURES
COLUMBIA VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
104-21 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-1600

Mother Will Enjoy Our Delicious Home-Made Candy
FRERS' CONFECTIONERY
107-02 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-9225

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

Serve America On Active Feet Defense Shoes By Walk-Over
Tolley's
115-15 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

JOSEPH J. RIPAK
All Forms of INSURANCE
Information Courteously Given
120-04 196 St. Phone
St. Albans Laurelton 8-4909

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-2330

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330 4331 and 4332

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
Jamaica Ave., Corner 110th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0022

DAVIES
Special Packages of Candy for **Mother's Day**
Gift and Greeting Cards
101-07 Jamaica Ave.

POSNER'S
Utility Cabinets
Window Shades—Oil Cloth
Pyrex Ovenware
115-06 Jamaica Ave. CLeveland 3-6075

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Virginia 9-4225
Karlson's Flowers
8411 Jamaica Avenue

HUETTINGER'S BEAUTY SALON
85-15 Jamaica Ave.
Vi. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

RIDGEWOOD

Phone Hegeman 3-2633 Established 1900
Fred. Stadtmuller
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
5744 Myrtle Avenue
Between Weirfield and Centre Streets
Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3966. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
423 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-489

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 7080

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Put your best food forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7384

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

20 years of fair dealing
EAST SIDE AUTO PARTS
New and used replacement PARTS
Cars bought for dismantling
545 Broadway Monroe 6930

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

PARK AVENUE FURRIERS
COLD STORAGE
RVC 6721 276 Sunrise Highway

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2040

Refined Homelike Atmosphere
Torii Tea Room
93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

FRONT STREET BAKE SHOP
Formerly Kaiser's
See Baking Done on the Premises
Front St., opp. Station R. V. C. 1199

FOR MOTHER
Homestead Candies
SPECIAL GIFT BOXES
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE

New Cottons for Summer

Cotton chambrays in gay and becoming colors. Red, blue, green, beige. Sizes 12-20.
Only $3.98

Mead's—Scarsdale
Popham Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
Hartsdale, New York
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Manhattan Quality Grocer
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
Call Larchmont 2-0429
Cleaning • Dyeing • Storage
158 Boston Post Road Larchmont, N. Y.

YOLAN ELTON
Lovely Lingerie and Hosiery for Mother's Day Gifts
Also Costume Jewelry
YOLAN ELTON, Expert Corsetiere
Theatre Bldg. 80 Garth Road
Telephone Scarsdale 5244

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

QUALITY HOUSE PAINTS
and
Distinctive Domestic WALLPAPERS
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Telephone 6-4092

Barneys
for
FASHIONS
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women.... $6.95 and up
For Men..... $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Our Summer collection of suits, coats, dresses, millinery, sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
335 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
389 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes and Dobbs Hats

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

O-Gas-Co Sales Company
Anthony Street
Esso Oil Burners
Essoheat Fuel Oil
Telephone 4-3194

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-589 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

ROOFING
GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS
E. F. WILLIAMS
ROOFING—SIDING
FREE ESTIMATES Phone 5-5763
357 W. FAYETTE STREET

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

EST. 1822
Broughton's
ROTH, INC.
FURS—Apparel for Women
NEW LOCATION
Corner Fourth and Fulton Streets
TROY, N. Y.

Dependable Furs
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord & Tann
404 Fulton Street

Miss Jane M. Bennett
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theater

Tom S. Wotkyns & Co., Inc.
BLUE COAL, LEHIGH COAL
Use Our Budget Plan and
—Buy Now—
Tel. 573, 3626 Office 47 3rd Street
Yard 4038 Yard 3130 7th Avenue
FURNACE and RANGE OILS

UTICA

ARROW SHIRTS
The new Arrow shirts for summer are in. Smartly patterned and the always popular Arrow whites. All Arrow shirts are famous for their perfect fitting collars. Why not select yours now?
Prices Start at $2.25.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
At a Saving with
DEPENDABLE COMPANIES
GUY BASILE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

WATERTOWN

THIS WEEK—OUR 22ND
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Until next Saturday night—scores of special values on sale throughout the store, including many items that cannot be replaced today at any price!
Empsall's

Remember Your First Line of Defense!
MOTHER
You'll find here the right gift, the thoughtful gift for Mother's Day.
SMITH & PERCY, Inc.

Good Lubrication
Have your car
Spring-Conditioned
NOW
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
202 North Massey Street Phone 877
NO-BLUE SUNOCO — MacMILLAN RING-FREE OIL

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
in every price range

75.00 750.00
Engagement rings around $100 are featured at Bramley's as well as diamond rings priced in the thousands. At either price you are assured sound value in quality and fine design.
Bramley & Co.
Incorporated
Westchester's House of Diamonds
199 Main Street, White Plains

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

SALE!
• SPRING COATS
• SUITS
• DRESSES
Drastic Reduction!
ORAM-KIRCHE Stylista
138 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
• Schrafft's Candy
• Revlon
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

"QUALITY - DEPENDABILITY"
DEESON
— INCORPORATED —
Hardware—Housewares—Paints
Telephone White Plains 2214
259 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.

"Your Knitting Studio"
78 Mamaroneck Avenue
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 5535
Homelike surroundings for free instructions
Yarns and accessories
Gene de, Costa

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave. near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

Projansky's
COLD FUR STORAGE
Vaults on Our Premises
$2 Minimum Charge for Fur Coats
146 EAST POST RD. W. P. 1129

Stone's Storewide
21st Anniversary Sale!
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS'
May 1—May 13
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1379

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

YONKERS

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Dr. Roberts
(Air-Conditioning)
Done by Male Operators Only
Experts in Permanent Waving
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

Brighten Your Home With
SLIP COVERS—DRAPERIES
Custom Made, Newest Patterns
M. Dee & Son
48 Warburton Ave., Next to Manor House
Established 1877 Tel. YON. 3-2530

Fenton Returns? None Since 1888

FENTON, Mo. (AP)—Fenton—population 300—incorporated 68 years ago, hasn't had a town election for more than a half century.

"People just lost interest in elections," explained Henry Ludwig, retired blacksmith who is the last surviving member of the last board of trustees elected (1888).

No one seemed to notice, or care about the omission until a St. Louis newspaper, checking up on results of suburban elections called for the Fenton returns. The town is 25 miles southwest of St. Louis.

"Back about 1885 people living around here just got civilized," Mr. Ludwig commented.

"You see, when the town was incorporated in 1874 this territory was pretty wild. We used to be a boom town then. But no more, no more. Highways and automobiles played the deuce with suburban towns."

Most of the town records were lost in a fire in 1913.

Ever since, Fenton has coasted along like any unincorporated cluster of homes—it just let nature take its course and the county do the policing.

Peru Head Lauds Unity Of Americas

MIAMI, Fla., May 7 (AP)—President Prado of Peru, who today joins President Roosevelt in Washington, said upon his arrival in the United States at Miami that the war had strengthened Pan-Americanism "and this is, indeed, the best guarantee of victory."

A giant four-engined stratoclipper bore the visiting Chief Executive and his staff of 13 across the Caribbean from Balboa in the Panama Canal Zone. A military welcome and the applause of spectators were added to official greeting from Government and City officials.

Friendly and democratic, President Prado waved frequently to those who strained to catch a glimpse of him from behind police lines and even carried on an impromptu, laughing conversation with a group of spectators on a balcony of the airport terminal building.

Peru Supporting U. S.

He made a radio address upon arrival in which he attested to the solidarity of the Peruvian people in the struggle that the United States has undertaken "in defense of the birthright of liberty and justice."

He later issued a statement in which he said: "The catastrophe that threatens to shake the foundations of our civilization has served to strengthen the unity of the Americas and the decision to triumph in this struggle, which is one of the greatest the history of humanity has ever seen."

Granted Leave of Absence

President Prado is the first South American Chief Executive to visit the United States while in office. The Peruvian Congress granted him a leave of absence for the trip.

Under his regime, Peru is a strong supporter of the pro-American bloc of nations, and was one of the first to break off relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis.

President Prado is a distinguished natural scientist and entered office from the halls of learning and finance. He was a professor of higher mathematics at the University of San Marcos in Lima and director of the university's journal of natural science.

Chinese Aristocracy Weds

Ceremonials in Exquisite Wax Work

These antique dolls arrived in Baraboo, Wis., from London, addressed only with the initials "T. I. M. P., Bar, Wis." They are more than 100 years old, but they and the glass case in which they are inclosed reached their destination without injury.

Addressee's Name Only Initialled But Rare Dolls Reach Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARABOO, Wis.—Like an item from a Ripley cartoon, a curious looking wooden box marked conspicuously with a triangle containing the initials "T. I. M. P. Bar Wis" was shipped from London and delivered promptly to E. B. Trimpey of Baraboo.

Its prompt delivery despite so peculiar and meager an address is only a fraction as intriguing as the contents of the box. Inside, in their original glass case, were four 100-year old Chinese wax figures, adorned in perfectly exquisite costumes of silk and metal threads, in the daintiest shades, with the most elegant embroidery, and a few peacock feathers and flowers as added adornment. The figures represent a wedding in the Ming Dynasty of high rank, and are sold in fine shops for "seventh day of the seventh month" Chinese ceremonials. The tiny bride standing beside her bridegroom represents the seventh sister of seven daughters of a high-ranking mandarin who was married, as was customary, at the seventh hour of the seventh day of the seventh month. Thereafter, so the story goes, the man and wife met but once a year, at the seventh hour of the seventh day of the seventh month from 7 in the evening until 7 in the morning.

The minute figures of the couple with the wax heads and dainty wooden hands stand beneath lowsons — umbrella-like contrivances of silken materials. They are attended by a maidservant and a manservant standing slightly behind them. The four figures stand on a platform cut from the bark of a tree and painted gaily.

Receipt of this rare art treasure marks fulfillment of an inquiry for antique dolls made over a year ago by Mr. Trimpey of a book dealer of London. Last October word came from a New York importer that a box addressed "T. I. M. P." had arrived. There followed a letter from the London dealer saying he had bought the dolls last June. Without even a description of what the shipment contained, Mr. Trimpey paid the 90 per cent duty required on items which do not date before 1830. Although the dolls are approximately 100 years old, they would have to date before 1830 to be admitted to the country duty free.

Dissembled, but undamaged, the figurines and their glass case arrived in Baraboo, where they are drawing widespread interest for their historic value and their rare beauty.

Kansans Protect Pastures; Livestock Industry Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas farmers are taking good care of the native pasture land that was all but exterminated by the drought of recent years. They have learned that grasses and feed grains mean prosperity, especially when marketed in the form of beef.

Already long cattle trains are rolling into the State bringing thousands of cattle from Texas and New Mexico to be fattened on the rich bluestem ranges of the Flint Hills. Approximately 242,000 animals are pastured in this 13-county section each year, the owners of the land receiving about $10 a head. The cattle make gains of 200 to 300 pounds during the five or six months they are feeding on grass.

Grass has indeed entered into the realm of big business, constituting the first line of defense in the Food for Victory program. The number of livestock on Kansas farms is the largest since 1934—numbering about 3,500,000. Markets are good and an abundance of moisture promises adequate stock water throughout the summer.

The carry-over of feed supplies—the largest in many years—has encouraged farmers to seek the higher profits possible by converting grain into beef. More than 7,000 farmers are now raising purebred beef cattle, fattening them for market in half the time formerly required. They claim that pastures represent an important saving in labor, eliminating much of the work entailed in planting and harvesting feed crops. The family that produces meat and dairy products is found to weather the economic storms more readily than the strictly cash grain families.

Few people realize, perhaps, that the livestock industry in Kansas is larger than its big wheat and oil industries. Sheep grazing has become big business in western Kansas with from 300,000 to 500,000 head on pasture. More than a million dairy animals fatten on Kansas meadows, and produce annually around 150,000 tons of milk.

The United States Government has called for an increase of 18 per cent this year in the production of meat animals, since, under the lend-lease program, millions of tons of meat must be sent to the allies and the armed forces of the United States. For that reason alone, it is fortunate that grass is again coming into its own.

The emphasis placed on soil conservation during the past eight years has been partly responsible for Kansas' return to a grassland type of agriculture. About 2,100 Kansas pasture operators have been co-operating in this soil-building program, improving their grass by constructing ponds, developing springs, eradicating weeds and refraining from overstocking. The result is an increased density of sod and a higher percentage of palatable grasses. The buffalo grass pastures of western Kansas have made a remarkable comeback, recovering from the devastating dust-bowl experiences.

The "Dust Bowl" has been renamed the "Beef Bowl." Where but a short time ago there were barren wastes, there now stretches a carpet of buffalo grass—that mainstay and source of wealth to the western cattlemen since the days of the Indian and buffalo.

Army Specialist Corps Regulations Keep Placements to Specific Needs

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The War Department has announced regulations governing appointments and activities of the new Army Specialist Corps, formed in February, to give the Army the services of men possessing special qualifications for administrative or technical work.

Appointments will be made only to fill specific needs or vacancies, and those to grades paying more than $4,500 a year will be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States. They will be required to pass a "flexible type" physical examination, somewhat less rigid than the Army requirements. No age limits have been set, but, in general, men subject to induction under the Selective Service Act will not be eligible.

Members of the corps will exercise administrative and supervisory functions, and under the Army commander at their post will be used to relieve military personnel for combat duty, train persons for technical positions, and act as professional and scientific consultants on a full or part-time basis.

Wearing the corps uniform—olive drab with burgundy colored shoulder tabs and sleeve braid—will be optional with the post commander for personnel in the United States, but required in overseas and combat areas. Military discipline will be maintained, but it will not include the exchange of salutes.

Salaries are as follows:

Director General $8,000 to $9,000; Deputy Director $8,000 to $9,000; colonel $6,500 to $7,500; lieutenant colonel $5,600 to $6,400; major $4,600 to $5,400; captain $3,500 to $4,600; first lieutenant $3,200 to $3,800; second lieutenant $2,600 to $3,500; specialist—1st class $2,300 to $3,500; 2nd class $2,600 to $3,200; 3d class $2,300 to $2,900; 4th class $2,000 to $2,600; 5th class $1,800 to $2,160.

Bakers See in Rationed Sugar Plan A New Deal in the Family Desserts

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7 (AP)—Warbusy housewives whose recipe books were outmoded by the start of rationed sugar sales are expected to turn more and more to the bakery counter to fill the family sweet tooth.

This was the case in the first World War, and even though bakers are restricted themselves in the use of sugar they are preparing to meet a lively new demand for desserts, the President of the American Bakers' Association said yesterday.

Bakers will find it easier to adopt new methods, and in many homes the weekly half-pound-per-person is likely to go mainly to cereals and beverages, L. J. Shumaker of Chicago believes.

The appearance of cakes will be the big difference in dessert offerings of bakers, the Association President said in an interview.

The pies and cakes themselves probably will taste as sweet as formerly, Mr. Shumaker said, because bakers will use honey, new syrups, and other substitutes to make up for their 30 per cent reduction in available sugar.

It's in cake icings that the war's effects will be most plainly seen. More un-iced cakes will be baked, and those that have icing probably will have it only on top—and thinly there. It may be applied in lace-like patterns.

Greater use of jams and jellies and fruits in fillings may be expected to make up for lighter icings.

Mr. Shumaker was doubtful that any standard items would disappear entirely, but said there might be fewer angel food cakes because they take a great deal of sugar, cinnamon buns may be scarcer because of spice shortages, and chocolate may not be such a common flavoring.

Mr. Shumaker and the bakers attending the annual convention of the Southern Bakers' Association feel that the customers generally will like the changed products, that the new dessert styles will remain after the war, and the day when half-inch-thick icing was left heaped on the plate is gone forever.

'Japan' Class U. S. Rice Is Now 'American-Pearl'

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Acting upon requests of growers and traders, the Agriculture Department has changed the name of "Japan" class American-grown rice to "American-Pearl."

A sub-class rice heretofore known as "California-Japan" also was changed to "California-Pearl."

These changes in names were made in a revision of Government market standards of rice.

Officials said the name "pearl" was chosen because of the pearl-like characteristic of the rice.

Army Emergency Relief Plans Drive To Raise Fund for Those in Need

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, newly appointed head of the Army Emergency Relief, said that the Army was going all out "to help its own."

The six-week-old Military Relief Society will operate on a nation-wide scale and on a scope much greater than the old Army Relief Society, which has been incorporated in the new group, General Phillipson said in an interview.

"We will need the help of the entire public in this project," he added. "This has great popular appeal. It's for the Army of the whole people.

"Every soldier and every officer, and their families, will be eligible for assistance when in need.

"A man can get a loan or a family can get help simply by asking for it. There will be no red tape. We will step in and help, and investigate as we go along.

"Expenses will be kept to the very minimum, and there will be no huge organizational payroll to use up the funds.

"The need is great now, and will be greater later."

General Phillipson said several big relief shows would be launched this summer to add to the nearly $2,000,000 now in the treasury of the organization.

Other income is expected from baseball club receipts, a two weeks' national movie theater collection, a huge military demonstration show due to tour the country, the current Hollywood stars' caravan and the current play "Candida" on Broadway.

General Phillipson, former Commandant of the Second Corps Area, has been assigned to take over his new duties in Washington on May 15, relieving Maj.-Gen. William N. Haskell, who has been appointed New York State Director of Civilian Protection.

U. S. Reporters In London Elect

LONDON, May (AP)—The Association of American Correspondents in London has elected Raymond Daniell of the New York Times, President; Edward Beatty of the United Press, Vice-President; Robert Bunnelle of the Associated Press, Treasurer; and Helen Kirkpatrick of the Chicago Daily News, Secretary.

The new Executive Committee includes the following in addition to the four officers: William Stoneham, Chicago Daily News, retiring President; Edward Murrow of CBS, Bill Lang of Time Magazine, Joseph Evans of the New York Herald Tribune, Robert Jost of the New York Times, C. A. Smith of International News Service, and Paul Manning of the Newspaper Enterprise Alliance.

Quick Action Saves Ships In Atlantic

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., May 7 (AP)—Quick thinking and adept seamanship by the masters of two torpedoed ships and a rescue vessel prevented loss of the craft by skulking submarines in the Atlantic.

One torpedoed craft was a small American freighter whose master, Capt. W. W. Callis of Baltimore, swung toward shore after the explosion ripped into her engine room. Two men were killed and 30 reached shore safely.

The other attacked vessel was a medium-sized British freighter which flashed an S O S and fired a rocket to attract a Nicaraguan banana boat a short distance away. Braving a similar attack, the banana carrier took the British vessel in tow and pulled her into shallow water. The entire crew of the torpedoed vessel went ashore uninjured, although Capt. R. Bridson remained aboard for three days and left his ship only on direct orders.

News of the attacks was released by the Seventh Naval District yesterday. Both of the vessels grounded.

German Claim

BERLIN, from German broadcasts, May 7 (AP)—DNB quoted a special announcement today from Adolf Hitler's headquarters that "German U-boats have sunk 20 enemy merchant ships off the east coast of North America and in the Caribbean Sea."

The ships were said to total 138,000 tons. The length of time covered by the sinkings was not specified.

Ontario Plans Larger Acreage For Soya Beans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Soya bean acreage in Ontario will be increased considerably this year, and plans call for the extraction of the oil from the beans, leaving the high protein balance as a cheap food of high nutritional value for livestock, according to a recent announcement of the Department of Agriculture.

Last year between 10,000 and 11,000 acres of soya beans were cultivated in the Province, mostly in Lake Erie counties. Little attempt was made to extract the oil. The soya bean crops this year are designed to help meet the shortage of vegetable oil, as most of the 200,000,000 pounds of vegetable oil imported annually by the Dominion came from the Far East.

As part of the plan to step up production, a hardier type of seed has been developed for use in York County and other areas along Lake Ontario, and some will be available for allocation in the district. Considerable quantities of the less hardy type of seed is available for planting in the Lake Erie district in order to continue the extensive production started there during recent years.

320 Poor Couples In Mass Wedding

MEXICO, D. F., May 6 (AP)—After years of conjugal life, 320 poor couples, including parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, were legally married yesterday in a mass wedding arranged by the Public Welfare Ministry.

Among the brides and grooms who had accepted each other in good faith by mutual agreement, but never had been formally married because of the expense, were an 80-year-old man and his 60-year-old wife. They had lived together for 48 years and their 18 children attended the ceremony. One group included an elderly couple, their son and his wife and the son's son and his wife.

Public Welfare Minister Dr. Gustavo Baz and Mayor Javier Rojo Gomez of Mexico City and their wives were official witnesses at the ceremony which legitimatized 987 children. A gold wedding ring was given to each bride and 100 pesos each to the first two couples wed. Dinner was served to all.

The ministry reported 400 additional couples had applied for legal marriages.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.
Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
First Sunday:
Morning, 11.73mc (25.4), 17.75mc (16.9m), Chimes, radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).
Evening Chimes radiocast, 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 8:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m) 6.04mc, (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Christian Science Lectures
Tuesday, May 19, at 12 noon, Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 17.75mc (16.9m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studio of WRUL, Sunday, May 24, 7 p. m. 11.73mc (25.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer time.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Since the attack on Pearl Harbor the Post Office Department has been flooded with requests for a stamp to commemorate this event, the issue to be in the form of a semi-postal stamp. The surtax derived from the sale of such a stamp would go toward some charity fund. This stamp would be the first semi-postal in the country's history. Suggestions have been received for themes of a new series

Emu on Australian Issue

of war stamps. Sketches have been made honoring the Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force, and it is hoped by many collectors that the four branches would be honored by individual stamps rather than by a single stamp incorporating all the branches.

Stamps of the World

Australia—Several new values have been received of the current set. These new values are the result of increases in the postal rates, they are the 2-pence bright violet showing the head of King George VI within a plain undecorated frame; the 3d., dark brown, with the head of the King in an oval frame, with the imperial crown above flanked by a cluster of gum nuts on either side; the 3½d., deep blue, with the head of the King in a circular frame and in the lower corners a pair of blue wrens, the female on the left side and the male on the right, and the 5½d., dark blue, showing an emu, one of the large ostrich-like birds native to Australia.

Chile—A 10-centavos value, dark violet, has been added to the present series of stamps. The scene pictured on the stamp is near Santiago.

French Colonies — Four values each of the French Colony stamps of Dahomey, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo have been overprinted "Secours National" or "National Aid" on behalf of the National Charity Fund. The values surcharged are the 1-franc on 50-centimes, 2fr. on 80c., 2fr. on 1.50fr., and 3fr. on 2fr. The overprinted stamps are from the 1913-39 series and of both the Paris Exposition and New York World's Fair commemoratives.

Switzerland—In order to support the Swiss Government's current campaign for the collection of all used materials the Federal Department of Posts has issued a special 10-centimes stamp. In view of the purpose of this stamp it is not of the usual pictorial variety. Either in German, French or Italian, main languages of Switzerland, it appeals to the people to collect used materials. The final line on each stamp shows its value, the name Helvetia (for Switzerland) and the Swiss coat-of-arms. The general background of the stamp is brown. The stamp value and the coat-of-arms appear in red.

Uruguay—A 2-pesos stamp in light blue color has been issued in the "Oxcart" design of 1939-40.

Arranging Your Collection

Here are some hints on arranging your collection in a blank album, that is, an album with pages which are either of plain paper, with printed borders or of quadrilled background.

In the arrangement of the stamps a few simple suggestions may be summarized as follows:

1. Plan your pages before marking.
2. Do not overcrowd your stamps on the page.
3. Allow spaces for missing values or additional specimens.
4. Be neat in your arrangement, mounting and writing up.
5. Leave space at the top of the page for name of the country, title and other notes.

In planning your pages, spacing of the stamps is quite essential. This spacing must be uniform with regard to the number of values in each set. If the set is small, more than one set may be mounted on a page. But where the set is relatively large it is advisable to mount only the one set on a page. This will allow for better display and for writing-up the set. In case of some particular stamp or rarity it is well to devote an entire page to it.

The arrangement of stamps in an album should be pleasing to the eye as well as follow some system. Use care not to overcrowd the page, and arrange the stamps so the page presents a balanced appearance. Do not place the stamps too near the top or the bottom of the page, or too close together. Place the unhinged stamps where you think they should go and with a little study and shifting of the stamps you will soon have them placed correctly.

In Lighter Vein

Simple, Isn't It?

New Governess:—"Don't you like that poem, "Twinkle, twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are?"

Little Waldo—"No. Why wonder about the elements of a star when a simple spectrum analysis will solve the question?"—Exchange.

The Local Hero

We know a 15-year-old boy who has a hero, and the hero isn't MacArthur. Fifteen came bug-eyed home last evening to report: "Pete, who's in my grade, can name, by name, 128 different dance bands!"—Detroit News.

Inactive Conversationally

Mrs. Jones: "Why, it's disgraceful how Mrs. Brown carries on at the sewing circle."

Neighbor: "Is she an active member?"

Mrs. J.: "Oh, no! She just sits there without saying a word—and sews!"

How's Your Geography?

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

By J. N. Clifford

(A) Angola is a district in:
1. England.
2. Turkey.
3. Germany.
4. Africa.

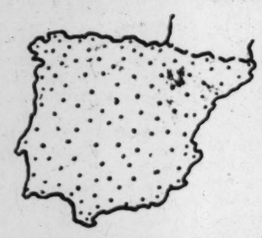
(B) A "wadi" is:
1. A peasant of India.
2. An eroded mountain.
3. A dried up stream bed.
4. An open pit.

(C) The relief of the continent of Africa may best be characterized as:
1. Mountainous.
2. Plateau.
3. Lowland.
4. Volcanic.

(D) Which one of these trees does not belong with the rest of the group?
1. Pine.
2. Hemlock.
3. Spruce.
4. Oak.
5. Fir.

(E) Which one of these products is obtained from tropical forests?
1. Balata.
2. Turpentine.
3. Rosin.
4. Maple Syrup.

(F) Some places in the world are recognizable by their characteristic shapes. Five points if



you can select the name of this place from the list:
1. Iran.
2. Iceland.
3. Spain.
4. Ethiopia.
5. Colombia.

How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

(A) 4. Africa
(B) 3. A dried up stream bed.
(C) 2. Plateau.
(D) 4. Oak.
(E) 1. Balata.
(F) 3. Spain.

Actor and Inventor!

Wide World Photos

Alan Hale, husky and genial movie star, also has a knack for inventing gadgets. He devotes his spare time to manufacturing fire extinguishers, sliding theater seats, greaseless potato chips that last for years and an automobile brake. Top: This device, demonstrated by the actor, is a "suit-presser." The main part presses the pants while you sleep. The rack in the rear holds the coat and vest. On getting up in the morning, your suit is pressed and you step forth like a well-dressed man. Inset: A conveniently sized fire extinguisher devised in Hale's spare time. Bottom: This is an attachment Hale invented for the window blind. The lower half may be closed, leaving the upper half open for light and air.

Brevities

Detroit News: A veteran piano-tuner in the West claims to have found about everything in pianos, from bridgework to a $500 bill. A sweet note, that.

Indianapolis News: The citizen who is willing to give the shirt off his back to win this war won't think that wearing cuffless trousers is much of a sacrifice.

Daily Quotation

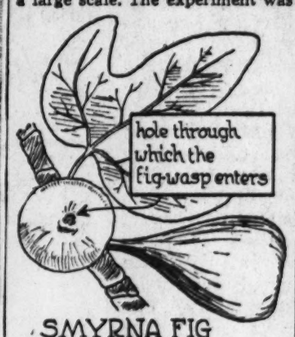
Him will I follow through the storm;
And at his hearth-fire keep me warm,
Who loves the rain
And loves his home,
And looks on life with quiet eyes.

—FRANCES SHAW

Did You Ever Wonder

How Fig Trees Depend Upon Wasps?

Some years ago Smyrna fig trees were imported into the United States and planted in California on a large scale. The experiment was



SMYRNA FIG

at first a failure, for the figs did not ripen properly. In an effort to discover the reason for this failure, men were sent to Asia Minor to learn more about the fig tree in its native home.

These men discovered that Smyrna figs only matured properly when grown in a plantation which included capri-fig trees, on which grow a wild, inedible, sour fig. So wild fig trees were imported to California, but did not solve the problem.

Then it was discovered that the delicious Smyrna fig depends for proper development on the services of a tiny insect about the size of a gnat. This tiny creature, known as the fig wasp, aids in cross-pollinating the Smyrna fig.

The fig, it happens, differs from most fruits in that it does not develop a flower but is itself the flower vessel, the mass of tiny florets being tightly packed inside the fig skin.

This flower receptacle is entirely closed except for a small hole at the base. Consequently, cross-pollination cannot result from the action of the wind or of ordinary insects. Moreover, the Smyrna fig buds cannot develop unless they are fertilized by the pollen of the wild fig. That is where the wasp comes in.

The fig-wasp breeds in the wild fig. Branches of these figs are hung in Smyrna trees just before the wasps come out to find a place to lay their eggs. The wasps, carrying pollen from the capri-fig, enter the Smyrna fig in search of a hatchery for their eggs. In the process the pollen is brushed off, fertilizing the Smyrna fig, which the wasp then leaves without laying any eggs, the Smyrna fig not being suitable for her purpose.

This fertilizing of the Smyrna fig is known as caprification, and one wild fig tree will suffice for the caprification of perhaps a hundred Smyrna trees. The fertilized figs grow to be large and deliciously sweet. Without caprification the trees will bear, but the figs will be lean and of poor quality.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Father of Spitfire

Statue of Charles Stewart Rolls, 1877-1910, in the Market Square, Monmouth. His partnership with Royce gave the world this famous British firm to whom we owe so much at the present time.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation

St. Louis, Mo.

It was a warm rainy afternoon in late spring. A small elderly man, apparently very weary, appeared at the door, his mission being to buy old gold. The housewife, not having any gold to sell but wishing to help him, asked him if he would not like a cool drink and rest until the rain was over. He gladly accepted the invitation. His hostess questioned him as to his work and became interested in the tiny scales he used for weighing the gold and his tests for the genuine metal.

Among his purchases, in a little case, was an old broken filigree brooch containing three small diamonds. Recognizing the beauty of the stones she asked him why he did not have them put into a ring for a member of his family. Whereupon he said, "Lady, I have no family. You have been kind to me. Let me give them to you." Then he broke up the gold brooch, allowing the little jewels to fall into the hand of his hostess.

Daily Anecdote

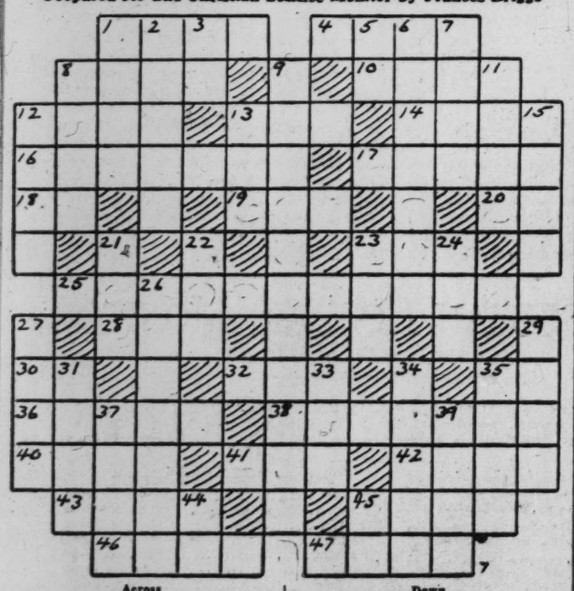
Old Combination Best

A writer noted for the great quantities of material he was able to turn out was explaining his method to Oliver Goldsmith one day. "This is how I work," he declared. "I walk about the room and dictate to an amanuensis, who cleverly sets down all that I tell him. Thus all that remains for me to do is to look over the manuscript and send it to the publisher." The idea delighted Goldsmith, who begged the writer to send the amanuensis the very next morning.

This was done, and the scribe sat with his pen poised over a pile of blank paper, waiting expectantly for the oracle to speak. Goldsmith, following faithfully the suggestion of the prolific writer, paced the room solemnly for some time, but the flow of words obstinately refused to start. At last he paid off the amanuensis, saying, "I'm sorry, my friend, but it just won't do. I find that my head and my hand must work together."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A banjo usually has how many strings?
6—Who said: "An honest man's the noblest work of God"?
8—What is first name of Mme. Cavalieri, operatic soprano?
10—What is a smooth surface between two flutes of a shaft?
12—To transmit.
13—What is a korumburra?
14—What city was formerly known as Christiania?
16—What is any pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster?
17—Valencians reside in what country?
18—Supposing.
19—Candlenut tree is what?
20—Lyman Frank Baum wrote about what wizard?
23—What is a piece of scenery on stage supported by framework?
25—Who would perform in a Tony Sarg show?
28—Cassiterite is chief source of what?
30—Irish (Abbr.).
32—What article of furniture might have a tester?
35—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
36—What is one of compartments of a window made by a mullion or mullions?
38—Who was author of "Orlando Furioso"?
40—Who is sister of Priscilla and Rosemary Lane?
41—De Maupassant was known by what given name?
42—What is a long, low, stony ridge?
43—Short act for a variety show is called what?
45—Kurds reside on what continent?
46—What is a whirlpool?
47—Gingham dog and calico cat engaged in what?

Down

1—Who is a well-known Mark Twain character?
2—Where is Bangalore?
3—What State of U. S. was named after Queen Elizabeth (abbr.)?
5—What is a bird of Hawaii?
6—Who "is not without honour, save in his own country, and in his own house"?
7—Who is heroine of a Wagner opera?
8—Metal in thin layers is called what?
9—Who was known as "the Tiger" (poss.)?
11—Hodgepodge is what?
12—One who holds a distaff would do what?
15—Where is Coral Gables (abbr.)?
16—What is the ounce of Spain and Spanish America?
21—What is a kalong?
22—To gain.
23—When swine is what?
24—How many in a decemvirate?
26—What was first name of Sheridan, Irish dramatist?
27—Would a yellowhammer have paws, fins, or a bill?
28—Equipped with tires.
31—Tumult.
33—"As ——— as dust."
34—What creature might go with a single-foot gait?
35—What mountain do you associate with Mecca?
37—What adhesive substance is obtained from refuse of tanneries and packing houses?
39—Would you sail, wear, or play a pinafore?
44—What State is bounded on west by Montana (abbr.)?
45—What is symbol for gold?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

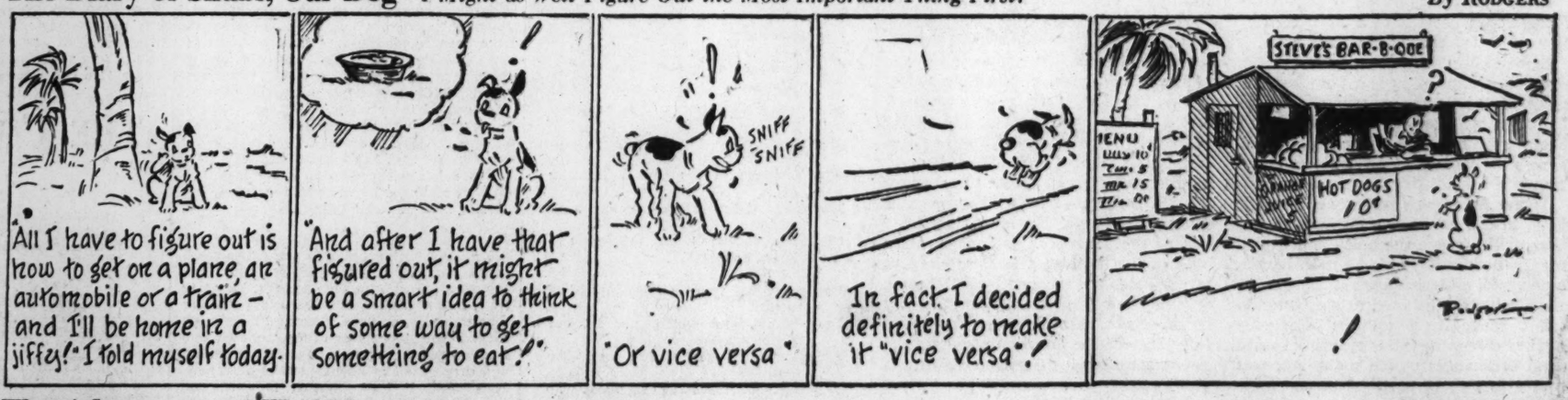
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Working Man*

By LE PELLEY

HERE COMES TUBBY— NOW WE CAN GET UP A GAME OF BALL ...
HI, TUBBY.... WE THOUGHT WE'D GO OVER TO THE LOT AND PLAY BALL ...
NO, THANKS
I'm WORKING .... I'm TOO BUSY TO PLAY BALL, THAT'S ALL !!
?
TOO BUSY TO PLAY BALL, HE SAYS..... SOMETHING'S FISHY !!
Hmm.. YES.. I DO DETECT SOMETHING SLIGHTLY PISCATORIAL !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Might as Well Figure Out the Most Important Thing First!*

By RODGERS


All I have to figure out is how to get on a plane, an automobile or a train — and I'll be home in a jiffy!" I told myself today.
"And after I have that figured out, it might be a smart idea to think of some way to get something to eat!"
SNIFF SNIFF
"Or vice versa"
In fact I decided definitely to make it "vice versa"!
STEVE'S BAR-B-QUE
MENU
HOT DOGS 10¢

The Adventures of Waddles—*Send for the Junk Man*

By THE HAGERS

"The first thing we must do," said Joe, "Is carry all these things below."

"Where shall we put them, Joe?" I cried. "Down in the basement," he replied.

So down the basement stairs I backed. "What's wrong? Why have you stopped?" Joe quacked.

"This plan, Joe, should have been reversed. We'll have to clean the basement first!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Preparing for Victory

Even while war efforts of the United Nations are chiefly confined to defense, peaceward thinking of free peoples can take the offensive. It is not too soon. Not only do these peoples need to insure themselves against being caught unprepared for peace when hostilities collapse; they need a positive peace objective to help them wage war.

Forward-looking military leaders will welcome the statements by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Stafford Cripps reflecting the increasing interest of Britons in post-war planning. In the United States, too, more thinking is being done in this direction than the public may suppose.

In both countries at the moment the emphasis appears to be on post-war planning toward internal economic and social reforms. For example, the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of problems of housing, nutrition, work, education, as did Sir Stafford, though not neglecting broader questions of moral, religious and international application. The promise of "a more abundant life" for the average man is doubtless a useful stimulus to war effort on the home front where the issues of the war may become blurred by passage of time.

There is room, however, for a greater emphasis on the fact that free peoples must fight not only for the right to order their domestic societies on patterns of greater justice, but to help assure to all free peoples everywhere a similar opportunity through widened channels of international co-operation. If peoples go on supposing that they can better themselves within their own national boundaries without regard to the welfare of peoples beyond those borders—as many still do—one of the great opportunities of this period of crisis will have been missed. One of the chief lessons of this war is that no people can be secure in its social or economic progress while it refuses to stand by others working for similar goals.

For some sections of the population of the United States, and doubtless of Britain, the basic facts underlying this condition seem not easy to understand. It is easier, for example, to talk about limiting profits of industry, or return on investments as means—though doubtful means—of improving the lot of the wage earner than to explain how increased co-operation of industry, labor and capital on an international scale can improve the lot of everyone.

The inspiration necessary to the winning of this war must arise not only from promises of internal betterment but from the understanding that victory will provide the peoples of the United Nations with an opportunity to reorganize international relations in such a way as to reduce the fear of war in mankind's everyday calculations. What nations can do for each other in a properly organized world society may prove even more important than what each has been able to do for itself, sometimes at the expense of others. Application of Christian precepts on which the Archbishop of Canterbury lays stress should insure a broadening of the outlook not only of individuals but of nations.

Repair the Economic Front

Internal economic warfare is hampering America's external war effort.

Some soldier may be dying on a foreign field because of a trade restriction operating back in his home town.

Some skillful and courageous aviator may be grounded in the Far East for want of the necessary parts to repair his fighting plane because his home State prevents the free movement across its borders of products or labor required by industry.

While Americans look forward with hope to the day when the United Nations will achieve the unity and equipment which will enable them to launch a powerful offensive against the enemy, the United States' own war production effort finds itself on the defensive against disruptive State regulations and local ordinances which make America into a motley of small rival economic areas, each engaged in its own strategy of selfishness.

This is the picture disclosed by Federal officials who are attacking the problems of interstate and local trade barriers. It is reflected in the statement by Donald M. Nelson to Governors and representatives in a special War Conference of State Governments.

The State Governments should do all in their power to clear away these obstacles to victory in war and national prosperity in peace. The war emergency should provide an opportunity to restore that economic co-operation between States which it was the clear purpose of the Constitution to establish and maintain.

In Time in Madagascar

The manner of the taking of Diego Suarez is as encouraging as the news that the British have it. This story of "enough, soon enough" breaks the mesmeric chant of "too little, too late." The British employed "very strong forces of all arms" while the Japanese admirals were still bargaining in Vichy.

It is unfortunate that there had to be fighting, with losses which Mr. Churchill says may have "exceeded 1,000 men." The French commanders obeyed Vichy's orders to resist—even in the face of large attacking forces and against the Free French sympathies of the island's people. But the size and resolution of the British forces must have saved worse losses to both sides.

Had there been delay or half-measures, many more than 1,000 men might have been lost through the loss of ships or failure of supplies on some other front. "Enough, soon enough" is always the most economical and often the most humanitarian policy. The fact that the British had been preparing for three months and acted with such resolution is a good augury for the defense of India and indeed for the whole future conduct of the war.

For much more than the safeguarding of the United Nations' supply lines to India and the Middle East has been achieved. The manner of taking the Madagascar base somewhat counters Berlin's diplomatic victory that installed Laval in Vichy. There now seems little possibility that he will be able to embroil French naval forces against the British in that area in such a way as to trick the whole French fleet into a willingness to join the Germans.

More probable is the hope of Mr. Churchill that the French people will "come to regard this episode as a recognizable step in the liberation of their country."

A Tax to Beat Inflation

Commentators agree that taxes must soak up billions of dollars of new income this year if the United States is to avoid inflation. Otherwise consumers will have about $85,000,000,000 to spend while there will be in the market probably not more than $70,000,000,000 worth of civilian goods to buy with it. About $15,000,000,000 must be drawn off or people will be paying more for goods than the goods are worth and will be bidding against production for war.

It is not enough merely to take these billions out of the national economy somewhere by taxation or borrowing. They must be taken out at the points where the greatest volumes of new income or potential purchasing power exist, if the taxing process is to have maximum effect in checking inflation or is to be fair as among taxpayers.

Generally it has been thought that the greater portion of the increased earnings were being distributed in wages to income brackets largely below any effective reach of the Federal income taxes. Possibly, on this ground, the emergency will justify a sales tax. Or it may be necessary to lower still further the income tax exemptions though this tax now reaches down to individuals earning $15 a week if single or $30 a week if married.

A few weeks ago a consumer income study by the Office of Price Administration was mistakenly reported from Washington as indicating that almost all of an estimated $10,900,000,000 increase in national income this year would go to earners of less than $2,500 a year. The fact is the study indicated that a money equivalent of the entire increase will go either to families and individuals above the $2,500 level or to families—of whom there are more than a million—whose income will bring them above that line this year.

Thus the Treasury contends that the bulk of the increase will take place at levels which are reached by the income tax and can be tapped still more heavily by it. Even this, however, does not fully answer the question of where the new income goes and how to prevent its being spent on non-essentials.

As has been remarked in these columns, the increased buying power goes not to any specific income levels as a whole but to individuals within the various levels. What seems called for is a tax not only on personal incomes but also on the increase of those personal incomes which have risen sharply during the war period.

Hitherto it may have been supposed such a tax would be difficult to apply and there was in fact little occasion for it. However, a writer in the Wide Horizon column on this page states the case for such a tax at this time and describes how it could be administered. The Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation could well consider such a tax.

History—

China: Proving Ground for Fliers

LOS ANGELES

Capt. Royal Leonard has been in to talk over with me the western Pacific war, our war with Japan. He is somewhat of an authority on that subject. Leonard is a young Texan transplanted to California successfully some years ago. For the past six years he has flown the skies of China on all sorts of errands, but commonly carrying passengers for China Aerial Navigation during the past four years.

That sounds prosaic, until you remember that the routes are over Japanese territory in China and Leonard's passengers often include important Free China officials and military officers whom the Japanese would like to reach. Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Mei-ling Chiang are frequently among these passengers. China's special envoy at Washington, T. V. Soong, has often been among them.

Then there are extraordinary jobs. One of these was getting the Chiang Kai-sheks away from Sian-fu years ago, where Chiang had been taken by the Chinese leaders who kidnaped him and surrounded him in conference until it was agreed that he would lead all China, the Communists included, against the Japanese. But they were far from agreed that the time had come for Chiang to leave Sian-fu. That take-off, toward midnight of a winter evening, had to be particularly hurried. Mei-ling was the last passenger in. It was Leonard's first sight of this beautiful and inspiring woman. Her first words were, "Well, what are we waiting for?"

But they were already speeding down the runway.

* * *

Leonard was then flying for the Young Marshal, who had shouldered himself with the responsibility of getting the Chiang Kai-sheks safely away from Sian-fu. It was the Young Marshal's plane. The Young Marshal, Chang Tso-lin's son, sat beside Leonard, and bargained with him hereafter to work for Chiang Kai-shek, saying he was giving the plane to Chiang. Pay would be the same, or perhaps better, and deposited in dollars at the National City Bank in Hong Kong. It was all right with Leonard, who from that day to this has never seen or heard of the Young Marshal. Leonard is used to such experiences.

All fliers in China learn aerial camouflage, under the necessity of saving their necks and those of their passengers. You can take advantage of mountain shadows, or greenery, such as that of sketchy forest—all sorts of things, even enemy things. Once when the Generalissimo was along with Leonard, coming out of some clouds they found themselves virtually impacted among Japanese planes too many even to count. Leonard tried to confuse them, and make them hold their shots by keeping some of them in the line of fire. He hardly knows even now how he got out of that hole, but he did.

One of Leonard's occasional tasks in China has been to supply troops in the field, from the air. If we had had the planes at Changsha, Free China, for it, supplies could easily have been dropped on Bataan peninsula, he says. Japanese transports lightly convoyed could have been bombed along the Luzon coast in the China Sea. There is a trick of dropping supplies to an army in the field. It involves aerodynamics, in a crude but practical way. It is one of those makeshifts that veterans think up in answer to the challenge, "It can't be done." A Boeing transport can drop to an army in the field five tons of supplies a day. Leonard has dropped to an army in China 40,000 pounds of supplies in four days, including food and ammunition.

* * *

You drop such supplies in sacks, two sacks to the parcel, or maybe just one sack, containing a parcel. It is the one sack, the outer sack, that does the trick. Let us say you are dropping rice, or flour. Rice and flour come sacked. You stuff a sack of flour, or rice, into a very much larger sack, at about the center, and drop it out at about 4,000 feet altitude. Zoo-o-o-o-m, it falls through the air; and when it hits the field below, the flour-sack or the rice-sack splits to pieces, but the outer sack, that has filled with air during the fall and retarded the speed of the fall perceptibly, opposes air cushions to the force of the liberated rice or flour—there is no loss at all.

Empty cartridges make another package, bullets another, powder another, and caps, in sacks of dust or flour, another; and so a beleaguered army gets a new supply of ammunition that can quickly be made usable at points of safety behind the lines. When you run out of big sacks, use sheets or blankets—they do almost as well, fluttering lugubriously and breaking the fall of the parcel. Of course this is only a crude idea. Perhaps with a thought or two we might improve upon it. Or perhaps we have improved upon it already; in which case, of course, Bataan and Corregidor would have welcomed the improvement. WALTER ROBB

Our Readers Say—

Answering: Send a Lincoln Now

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here is a poem I wrote recently, in answer to another appearing in the Pasadena Star-News. The burden of the author's cry was: "Lord, send us a Lincoln now!"

Answer

You pray the Lord to "send a Lincoln now!"
I wonder . . . would we know him if he came,
With unfamiliar speech and ways?
And how
Would we regard him while he waged the same
Yet harder fight in world-wide freedom's name?

Weakness in higher places, you deplore?
So said they of the Great Emancipator!
Were he to rise to combat as before
Misuse of power by boss or legislator,
Would we applaud—or would we cry "Dictator!"?

How many of us here belong among
Those who have eyes yet see not?—those who lack
Perspective sight till some great heart is wrung
Of its last pang upon the torture-rack!
And then—what mockery—we plead, "Come back!"

Who doubts that Honest Abe in spirit lives
Among us still, erect, unaged, with years?
Who questions the approval that he gives,
The clasp of brotherhood, to one who steers
Our ship today through "blood and sweat and tears"?

Yes, pray! But pray in faith instead of doubt!
Pray, work, and watch, nor let our vision swerve
From victory's goal! Cast fear the traitor out!
Pray we shall cease reviling those who serve
Our country well, with heart and brain and nerve!

Pasadena, Calif. IRENE STANLEY

"Rediscovery of the Recorder"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently an article by Edmund Scott on an ancient musical instrument caught my attention. Although feeling myself quite *au fait* in musical matters, I had never heard of the recorder, nor have I since met many who have. However, this article stirred up quite a lot of interest in the recorder, and our music dealer has been able to produce several in answer to many interested inquiries—all thanks to your learned articles.

San Francisco (MISS) C. WESTON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Taxing the Increase

By Tully Netileton

What are the incomes that cause inflation?

If we are going to attempt in the United States to restrain inflation by taxation of incomes, the answer to this question is important.

Let us take as examples three persons each with a family and each receiving approximately $2,400, which the OPA estimates will be an average income for 1942.

One of these men is an automobile sales manager who in the preceding year and for several years had an income of $4,000 or more. During those years he bought a home and committed himself to other expenditures which leave now no surplus from the reduced income but rather a family budget deficit.

Another of the three men is an experienced bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house. His salary this year is just what it was last year and the year before—$2,400. But costs of living have increased about 15 per cent, so that the purchasing power of his salary for his family actually has shrunk more than a tenth. Besides this, taxes are higher.

The third man of the group is a machinist in a munitions factory. Last year he had only begun to be fully employed, earned about $1,200, and the year before made less than that. He had some debts to pay but is in the clear now and is beginning to acquire conveniences his family long has wanted.

* * *

Now, does each of these $2,400 incomes represent the same amount of potential purchasing power for the kinds of goods we must temporarily cease to produce if we are to turn out at full capacity the armaments needed for war? Clearly not. The families whose budgets have shrunk, either drastically or mildly, would not be buying new cars, electric refrigerators, radios, typewriters, or new houses if they could get them. The family that feels the urge to buy these things, or fur coats or jewelry or big dinners, is quite naturally the family with new and unaccustomed money to spend.

Let us make it clear that the man who has increased his income from $1,200 to $2,400—or perhaps it is from $15,000 to $25,000—may be just as much entitled to what he is earning as is the man on a fixed or reduced income.

But for every person whose buying power materially increases, there will be several whose real wages (earnings in terms of what they will buy at changed prices) stand still or decrease.

In the Nation at large only about 8,000,000 workers are yet employed in defense production out of a total of approximately 45,000,000—or less than one in five. There is, of course, some indirect war-induced buying power to other groups, but the number who gain by war employment or war business is much less than of those in civilian tasks or military service whose standard of living is reduced.

If those who have ample money now are permitted to spend it freely for the things they wish, this will force up the prices of goods for millions who have to buy the same goods out of shrunken incomes. Even the apparently fortunate ones will not be getting their money's worth, for they will be paying inflated prices for things they could buy much more thriftily after the war.

To this must be added the simple, instinctive feeling of a majority that no one ought to be getting greatly increased profits or wages for contributing to the war effort when millions are making a similar or greater contribution at deep cost to themselves.

When all these points are considered, it is clear that an increased income represents not only ability to pay in the ordinary sense of that test for taxation but also a potentiality for upsetting the wartime economy and the hope of price control in the general interest. To prevent this, the Treasury ought to devise and Congress ought to adopt, in addition to the present income taxes, a new tax—a kind of personal excess profits tax—not merely on the individual's income but on the increase of that income, if any, over his income of the preceding year.

Up until this year it might have been objected that the Government had no way of knowing for comparison the previous year's income of large numbers of persons who in that earlier year had earned less than the amount allowed by exemptions. But last year those exemptions were lowered to $1,500 for married persons and $750 for single persons, so that the Treasury now has more than 22,000,000 returns filed this March by people who received more than that much in 1941.

* * *

It would be a very simple matter—simpler than some of the computations already required in personal income tax returns—to require that each individual, after calculating his income tax, set down his net income for the year covered in his return, subtract his net income for the preceding year and pay a tax on the difference, if any. The Treasury could verify the calculation by comparing it with the return filed the previous year; or if the taxpayer had been below the exemption level then, the tax could be computed on the amount by which he had risen above that minimum.

By way of recognizing that this taxpayer should not be altogether penalized for the fact that his rise in income came at this particular time, a substantial portion of the payment on this new "increase" tax should be set aside to the taxpayer's credit as a compulsory saving to be repaid to him after the war when his spending, instead of being harmful, will benefit both him and the Nation.

I believe this is both the fairest tax and the most effective anti-inflation tax that can be added to our revenue system in the United States at this time.

See Editorial, "A Tax to Beat Inflation."

Spiritual Values and the New Order

The evils which pollute the atmosphere of our democratic life are due not so much to external maladjustments; they lie deeper in the moral and spiritual places where there is sore need of painful purificatory exercises upon ourselves. Nothing can alter the perennial truth that at all times "the Kingdom of God is within" us; and so is the new order. . . .

In that new order we shall need literature, not merely vulgarizing best-sellers, but writings, scriptures, by authors who have . . . peace in their hearts. . . .

We shall need the best economic system—if such can be discovered either from our amateurs or our experts—but a system worked by those who are conscious that man doth not live by bread alone. . . .

We shall continue to spend our labor in vain until we realize that all questions ultimately resolve themselves into moral questions, and that the essentials of every civilization are the things of the spirit; until we take seriously the fact that beside and above the eager repairing of our institutions we must strive to repair the characters of the men who control those institutions or live within them.—PROF. S. ANGUS of St. Andrew's College, Sydney, Australia, in a broadcast address.

Shall There Be More Strikes?

An audience of 130,000,000 sits in on the War Labor Board's fact finding hearings on the "little steel" dispute involving 175,000 workers. That audience grants the nominal importance to both sides of "union security and a $1 a day wage increase. But above all that audience demands that not one of those 175,000 workers lose one hour's work. . . . War Department statistics indicate man-days lost in strikes on Army war orders will total 32,700 for the first twenty-six days of February. The 32,700 man-days lost that month may not seem important compared with hundreds of thousands of man-days lost each month before Pearl Harbor. But they are important to that audience of 130,000,000. . . .

Perhaps failure to obtain $1 more a day would work hardship on employees. Perhaps granting of "union security" demands would work hardship on employer. Hardship? Well, that is a word we must all learn the meaning of before we win this fight. Some of us have already learned to the fullest . . . the soldier dying on Bataan that his comrades might fight on, the mother opening a wire beginning "The Navy Department deeply regrets," the Pearl Harbor widow working in a Los Angeles warplane factory, the American war prisoner laboring in Japan, the men leaving home for $21 a month, these and more.

Heavy defeat of the attempt in the House to suspend extra overtime payment above forty hours a week "for the duration" indicates governmental adoption of a clear labor policy may not be an immediate prospect. Those 130,000,000 don't like that. They want this "little steel" dispute settled quickly and clearly. They want a definite government labor policy. . . . They want employee and employer to realize this is war—for slowly the 130,000,000 are coming to know this themselves. —*Sarasota (Fla.) Herald-Tribune.*

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